PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1868. H. M. Trash NO. 105.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Best Prints
Reduced to 10c at Barker's final sale.

Pure Potash.
Pure Potash.
Pure Potash.
Pure Potash.
Best English Soda Ash, Extra Test.
Best English Soda Ash, Extra Test.
Best English Soda Ash, Extra Test.
Persons desiring the very best of the above articles should go direct to McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market st. cor. Diamond, near Fifth.

Snow all Cleaned Off,
And Elegant Skating at Central Park.

Hosiery for Ladies,
Gents and children, cheap at Barker's sale.

Try Them--Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Excellent Skating
At Central Park to-day.

Go to Barker's
Final sale.

Black and Colored Alpacas,
And Alpaca Poplins, bargains at Barker's final sale.

Grand Exhibition of Fancy Skating at the Rink.
The elegant and graceful Skater, Eugene W. Pratt, will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the Keystone Rink. No extra charge to holders of season or coupon tickets. Ladies visiting the Rink during the forenoon and afternoon can receive lessons in skating, without charge, during Mr. Pratt's stay. 2t

Have You
Been to Barker's final sale?

Pure Old Washington Co. Whiskey.
Pure Old Washington County Whisky.
Pure Old Washington County Whisky.
Pure Old Washington County Whisky.
Pure Old Washington County Whisky.
The reputation of this article has long been established, it is acknowledged to be the finest grade in this part of the state. Sold only by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st, cor. Diamond, near Fifth.

Good Skating
To-day at Central Park.

Go to the Great Sale
Of Dry Goods at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Drawing to a Close.
The great final sale at Barker's.

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

French Merinos,
Fifty cents per yard, at Barker's final sale.

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Splendid Skating
At Central Park. Snow all cleaned off.

Gloves of all Kinds,
Very cheap, at Barker's sale.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Under Wear,
Slightly soiled, at great bargains, at Barker's sale.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

For Dry Goods
Go to Barker's final sale.

Go to Central Park
To-day. Elegant skating.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
A terrible sacrifice, at Barker's sale.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

For Silks,
Evening, Carriage, or Promenade Dresses, go to Barker's final sale. Prices from 75 cents per yard to $1 50 the dress.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

But little of public interest was done in the Mississippi Convention on Monday. A colored delegate offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the charges made by the Governor against a portion of the people of the State. The committee on compensation of members and officers reported an ordinance allowing members $20 per day, reporters and Secretary, $15, and other officers, $10; mileage twenty cents. A minority report from the same committee declare the Convention an unconstitutional body, and not entitled to any compensation whatever. A resolution was introduced to adjourn *sine die*, and made the special order for Saturday.

At the charter election at Watertown, N. Y. Monday, the Democrats carried the city by one hundred and fifty majority.

The *Herald's* special from Suez, Egypt, January 13th, says: Dispatches received here from the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia contain advices of a more cheerful character. The native chief of Tigre, who had mustered a large force, the movements of which produced an alarm in the English camp at Senape, and caused a forward movement along the line of march, is now reported to be friendly and hospitable to the invaders, and offers to feed the English troops as an evidence of his good faith. He has already sent in two thousand head of cattle for the use of the army, and it is stated that the troops are now in better health and spirits. Fresh water has also been found in plenty around the landing place at Annesly Bay.

The British bark Oliver Cutts, laden with coal, was wrecked in San Francisco harbor, Monday night.

General Frederick Steele, late commander of the Department of Columbia, died at San Mateo, California, on Monday, of apoplexy.

The buildings Nos. 175 and 177 Fourth avenue, Chicago, occupied as dwellings, were destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss on buildings and contents, $9,000. At an early hour yesterday morning the buildings Nos. 116 and 118 South Water street, occupied by H. H. Marble and Walker & Watts, commission merchants, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $16,000; insured for $11,000.

The Maine State Temperance Convention organized at Augusta by electing Hon. N. G. Hitchborn, President. It will be in session two days.

Both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature organized yesterday. In the House resolutions were introduced to repeal the Constitutional Amendment in regard to reconstruction, which was passed by the extra session in 1866. They were referred to a Committee.

In the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, the committee on the subject made a report to the House recommending the repeal of the law establishing the State constabulary. A bill was introduced to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The boiler in Cliebe & Bro.'s flouring mill, at Quincy, Mich., exploded at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The building is a perfect wreck. Samuel Hawthorne, engineer, was killed. Loss $8,000.

Hon. C. A. King was chosen President of the Toledo Board of Trade for the ensuing year, at the Board's annual election yesterday.

The Maryland legislature voted for United States Senator yesterday, to succeed Reverdy Johnson. In the Senate the vote stood: Governor Swann, 8; W. T. Hamilton, 7; ex-Governor Pratt, 4; Joshua Zandt, 3; Archer, 2; Reverdy Johnson, 1. In the House, Swann, 33; Hamilton, 20; Pratt, 13; B. Garris, 3; Reverdy Johnson, 1; scattering, 16.

The Knights Templar of Appollo Commandery No. 1, of Chicago, entertained their lady friends and visiting Sir Knights at the Tremont House, last night. Quite a number of distinguished visitors were present. The ball which followed is said to have been a grand affair.

A Memphis dispatch says: Messrs Whitmore & Tyler, of the *Public Ledger*, were arrested to-day by order of Judge Hunter, of the Criminal Court, for commenting on his official acts, and bonded to appear on the 28th. City scrip has advanced nearly one hundred per cent. since the late municipal election.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 5th are received. Generals Diaz and Alatowe were embarking a large number of troops to put down the rebellion in Yucatan. The steamer Georgia was to leave Vera Cruz on the 10th for Havana and New York.

The British Consul at Havana has news from Belize to the 28th ult. The cholera was raging among the negroes, and there were seven deaths daily from the disease.

The upper floors of the Maryland Sugar Refinery, Dugan's wharf, Baltimore, gave way Monday night, from the weight of the large iron tanks. One man is supposed to have been killed, and two badly scalded. Damage not ascertained.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Proposed Constitutional Tribunal.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

Committee of Conference Asked Thereon.

Exclusive Right to Make Whisky.

Memorials Relative to Taxation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.

In the Senate to-day no business was transacted. Two hours and a half were consumed by Garrett Davis in a speech on his proposition to establish a tribunal for the determination of constitutional questions.

The bill to stay contraction of currency was then taken up, and just when it was thought a vote was about to be taken, Mr. Sprague took the floor in a prepared speech, only one half of which had been gone through when the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day, the Ways and Means Committee reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill repealing the tax on cotton, with a recommendation that the House non-concur in the Senate amendment, and ask a Committee of Conference. The Senate amendments propose to suspend the tax only for the year 1868, and they were not concurred in.

Mr. Julian reported a bill making certain islands in the Great Miami river, Ohio, subject to entry and sale, as other public lands, which was passed.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was referred, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive privilege to manufacture distilled spirits in the United States and territories for the term of ten years for the sum of seventy-five millions of dollars per annum.

The House then debated for the rest of the day the supplemental reconstruction bill, but came to no vote.

The following memorials were presented from the West: By Mr. Welker, the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Wooster, Ohio, insisting and requesting speedy action of Congress, asking the removal of taxation on manufactures in accordance with the recommendation of the Cleveland Convention. Also a memorial of S. T. Russell and others, manufacturers of Chicago, asking a change in the mode of appointments, removals and qualifications of officers connected with the revenue service, upon the principle suggested at the Cleveland Convention.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1868.

SENATE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of citizens of Alabama for the removal of certain disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition of citizens of New York for an appropriation to charter a ship for the relief of the starving people in Sweden. Referred to the Foreign Committee.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Governor Patton, of Alabama, which was laid over, as its present consideration was objected to.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill for the better security of the lives of passengers in steam vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill to reduce the number of Major and Brigadier Generals in the army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing for the funding and consolidation of the debt of the United States into obligations whose principal shall never become due, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and exempt from all taxation, and further to provide for the purchase of such bonds from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury as the pecuniary ability of the Government may justify. The committee shall have also to consider the propriety of imposing high discriminating duties upon costly fabrics and luxuries, with a view to checking excessive importation and consequent exportation of gold, and reducing the amount of such duties collected to the sum necessary for paying the interest on the debt and removing taxes from the productions of mining; also to amend the National Bank act so as to permit their establishment without limit as to number, to prohibit all other systems of banking, and provide for the substitution of National Bank notes in place of the Treasury notes now in circulation, with a further provision promoting the return of specie payments by requiring said banks to hold reserves in coin, and offering special inducements to the banks existing for the same purpose. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by authorities of the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, his resolution to create a constitutional tribunal, composed of one member from each State, to decide questions of jurisdiction between the United States and the several States, was taken up.

Mr. NYE replied to that portion of Mr. Davis's speech assailing Judges Chase and Swayne, and defended those gentlemen, paying a tribute to their ability and integrity.

Mr. RAMSAY asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the several Executive Departments to purchase paper and envelopes of the Treasury Department, provided it can be done thirty per cent. lower than in the open market.

After some discussion, Mr. SHERMAN called for the special order the anti-contraction bill.

Mr. SHERMAN reported back from the Committee on Commerce, the House resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission of five to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits, with an amendment adding to the members of said Commission the existing Commission of the Academy of Science.

Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment fixing the first of July next as the period of the suspension of the operation of the proposed bill was rejected.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by providing for the repeal of the law allowing contraction.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the amendment was not in order, the proposition having already been voted down.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. CORBETT moved to amend by adding a proviso that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from substituting notes payable in gold on demand in place of an equal amount of legal tender notes, in such manner and at such time as he may deem best for the public interest. Lost by a vote of forty against one.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered as an amendment, that the suspension of the contraction law shall cease when the current price of gold coin shall reach $140 in United States notes for $100 in coin. Lost; yeas 6, nays 37.

During the debate, the bill relative to a quorum of the Supreme Court, &c., with House amendments, came over, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendments were important. He thought it unreasonable that a bare majority of any court should declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. It was contrary to reason and common sense. He hoped the Committee would consider whether a three-fourths or four-fifths vote, or even a unanimous vote, should not be required. On that he would express no opinion.

The discussion of the anti-contraction bill being resumed, Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by inserting the following: "And the amount of such notes now existing shall not be further reduced until Congress shall otherwise provide."

Mr. EDMUNDS claimed that the amendment was not in order.

The CHAIR so held, and Mr. Sherman said he would offer the amendment when the bill came before the Senate, it being now in Committee. Mr. Sherman moved to adjourn, and called for a division. The motion was lost, 15 to 25.

Mr. SPRAGUE opposed the bill as accomplishing nothing. He favored neither contraction nor expansion, and his course was not dictated by regard for the manufacturing interests, but the interests of the whole country. The interest of money should be subordinated to all other interests of the country. It must be so for its own good. The Treasury of the United States was now a gigantic corporation tending to establish a monopoly of the banking interests, to which the people's interests were subordinated. He explained the National Banking system to support this view, and said the country was now in a condition similar to that of Great Britain prior to the establishment of the Bank of England, and after alluding to the enormous interest required to be paid by business men here as compared with the rate in England, he said the country could only be saved by the establishment of such a bank. He yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was lost by 16 to 17, whereupon he resumed the floor and was proceeding to give his reasons for holding views contrary to those generally held by his section, when, at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, he yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McCARTHY asked leave to offer a resolution that Congress will sustain the Executive in a strong and speedy assertion of the rights of all native born and adopted citizens.

Mr. DAWES objected, remarking that the House had enough of that Fenian business.

Mr. CARY said if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the passage of the Judiciary bill, he would have voted in the negative.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back Senate amendment to the bill providing for the exemption of cotton from internal revenue tax, with the recommendation that it be non-concurred in. He said the committee thought the bill as amended was worse than no repeal at all.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the motion, and Mr. Pile supported it.

The amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue laws as to authorize a drawback for export on copper smelted by infusion of foreign ores, to the extent of the duties paid on such imported ores. Adopted.

Mr. HILL offered a resolution for the relief of cities, counties and townships from direct tax consequent upon the debt incurred by the payment of bounties in the late war. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. EGGLESTON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive right to manufacture spirits in the United States, for a term of ten or more years, such privilege not to be sold for less than $75,000,000 per annum. Adopted.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the expenses incurred by the Government in printing and furnishing currency to the National Banks. Adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill providing that no money shall be hereafter paid on account of seizure or impressment of, or for damage or detention of land or water conveyances in the insurrectionary States, or for transportation service, tolls, ferryage, &c., beyond the tariff of prices fixed by the Quartermaster General, or for the use and occupation of land in insurrectionary States for fortification purposes.

On the suggestion of Mr. HOLMAN, its consideration was postponed until Friday.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands, except under the preemption and homestead laws, and the laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands. Postponed two weeks.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the proceedings to be adopted necessary for the entry and sales of islands of the great Miami river in Ohio, with adjacent lands not heretofore entered, the entry to be made at the minimum price $2 50 per acre to the present possessor.

Considerable discussion ensued by Messrs. Julian, Lawrence, of Ohio, Spalding, Mungen, Washburne, of Illinois, Washburn, of Indiana, Ross and others. The bill was passed without division.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. M'CLURG, placing certain troops of Missouri on equal footing with others as to bounty.

By Mr. PRICE, confirming the title to Little Rock Island, in the Mississippi river.

By Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, authorizing the construction of a bridge cross the Missouri river on the Military Reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and to provide for the reduction of said reservation.

Also authorizing the Northwestern Railroad Company and the Leavenworth and Desmoines Railroad Company to construct their roads through Fort Leavenworth to the Military Reservation.

Also, a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands.

By Mr. CLEAVER, to extend the right of citizenship to certain Mexican citizens residing in New Mexico.

Also, a bill to cheapen the transportation of military supplies in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

By Mr. HOLBROOK, of Idaho, granting aid for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Portland, Oregon, and Puget Sound.

By Mr. WELKER, to fix the compensation of the first Comptroller of the Treasury.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, in reference to a contract with the United States.

By Mr. KOONTZ, amendatory of the act for the relief of certain drafted men.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, to authorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Paducah.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Tennessee, to appropriate money for rebuilding the Tennessee Blind School building.

By Mr. JUDD, to fix the compensation of the employees of the United States Depository at Chicago.

Also, to amend the act of February 29, 1845, extending the jurisdiction of district courts in certain cases over the lakes and navigable waters connected therewith.

The SPEAKER presented communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, as follows: Transmitting a communication from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, recommending that authority be given by Congress for the transfer to that Bureau of a quantity of dessicated and mixed vegetables now on hand. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Transmitting a communication from the Chief of Ordnance, suggesting the removal of St. Louis Arsenal to Jefferson Barracks Reservation. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, transmitting a petition of certain members of the late militia of Memphis, Tenn. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, in reply to a resolution of the 9th ult. Referred.

Mr. BANKS presented a communication from the Department of State, stating that pursuant to the stipulations of the Treaty with Japan of October 23, 1864, this Government, as its share of the indemnity stipulated by that treaty, was six hundred thousand dollars in gold, which amount had been invested in United States registered bonds, and now awaited such disposition as Congress might direct. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BROOKS, on behalf of himself and Mr. BECK, presented a minority report. In doing so he stated that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Stevens] was also opposed to the bill, though on different grounds, they being opposed to it on principle, and he [Stevens] being opposed to it because he did not deem it effectual enough, but was rather a bill to make a President of the United States, than to carry out the objects stated in the bill.

Mr. BROOKS thereupon read the minority report, as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Reconstruction, so-called, submit among others, the following as some of their reasons in opposition to the bill:

First. That Congress *ex parte* is asked in the first section to abrogate and destroy all civil government in ten States, four, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, being of the original thirteen that started the government and created the Constitution, while four others of that thirteen, making eight in all, have just been demonstrating through their popular elections that they recognize those civil governments and guarantee, as far as the popular voice can, their preservation, not destruction, as legal governments. Self government and representation are cardinal principles of a republic, and solemnly ordained in our federal constitution, but this section ignores both, and robs ten States of the Union and their twelve million inhabitants of all protection from the judiciary or executive branches of the Government, while dooming them to a military despotism.

Second. That a Congress thus representing but a part of the people, and that part now in a minority, even if a full Congress, in the parliamentary sense of that word, would be but one of the three great branches of the government, with no right, no power to invalidate or deny the recognition of the Judiciary or Executive power as asserted in the bill. The Executive or Judiciary has as much right to proclaim or adjudicate that Congress shall not be recognized, as Congress has thus to enact for the Executive and Judiciary. Both are as much the Government and the creation of the Constitution as the House of Representatives or Senate, and the Executive elected by the whole people better represents the principle of popular Government than a Senate, the mere arbitrary creation of the States.

Third, that the invalidation or nullification of the executive and judicial powers in ten States is not only an abolition of the Federal Constitution, but, without a direct repeal, in direct conflict with the great military acts of 1792, 1795 and March 3, 1807, putting the army and navy and militia of the United States in certain cases at the disposal of the President; also in conflict with the fundamental Judiciary act of 1789; also in conflict with article II, section 5, of the Constitution, which, while guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, also guarantees, on application of the civil authorities of the states, protection against domestic violation or invasion, such as is contemplated in the bill.

Fourth, That the second and third sections are in utter violation of the constitution, article 2, section 2, which declares the President to be the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, inasmuch as the General of the army is thereby authorized to be Commander-in-Chief and to remove by his order alone any and all officers of the United States army independent of the constitution and people elected Commander-in-Chief, and this investure of a General of the army with this supreme dictatorship is, as if in solemn mockery, set forth to be to reorganize civil government republican in form.

Fifth, That the whole act is revolutionary and incendiary, in arraying Congress—but one branch of the Government—against the co-ordinate branches, in all respects the constitutional equals of Congress, and in some respects the constitutional superior of that Congress, and thereby calculated if not intended to involve the whole country in commotion and civil strife, the end of which no human eye can foresee.

JAMES BROOKS, of New York,
JAMES BECK, of Kentucky.

Mr. BOUTWELL called attention to the fact that in the minority report reference was made to the "Reconstruction Committee so-called." He regarded that expression as indecorous to the House.

Mr. BROOKS said he had used the expression because the civil governments in some of the Southern States were in the bill repeatedly by the Committee spoken of as so-called civil governments. He would, however, strike that word out of the report.

Mr. BROOKS continued his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM explained and advocated the bill as clearly constitutional as any act passed by Congress.

During his remarks Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the bill did not detract from the powers of the Executive?

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the President, as commander-in-chief, was subject to such laws as Congress might pass for the government of the army and navy.

Mr. BINGHAM concluded his remarks.

Mr. LOAN spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. WOOD obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. MILLER presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BUCKLAND introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of the harbor of Port Clinton, Ohio. Referred.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with a report in reference to contracts for ordnance, etc. Referred to the Committee on Ordnance.

Also, a message from the President, transmitting a report of the Commissioners to make treaties with the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a communication from the General of the army, with a telegram from Major General Meade, commanding the Third District, as follows: Unless the pending bill in Congress directing military commanders to fill the offices in the States under their command rescinds the test oath in the provision to select qualified voters, I am informed its execution in this district will be entirely impracticable.

Mr. BROOKS characterized it as a novelty in legislation for the head of the army to transmit a dispatch for the purpose of influencing the action of the House.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment to the reconstruction bill authorizing State conventions to enfranchise citizens now disfranchised who may co-operate with loyal men in restoring their States to their constitutional relations to the Government.

Mr. LOAN introduced a bill to provide levees to secure from inundation the lowlands of Arkansas and Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Bureau.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

Monongahela Valley R. R. Supplement.

Jury Commissioners' Per Diem.

Oaths to Primary Meeting Officers.

Assessment of National Bank Stocks.

Proposed Repeal of the Same.

Important Local Bills Introduced.

Nominations for State Treasurer.

Gen. W. W. Irwin, Republican Nominee.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 14, 1868.

SENATE.

The *Legislative Record* resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, presented a supplement to the charter of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, increasing its capital stock, and changing the route; also, reducing the *per diem* of jury commissioners; also, a free railroad law; also, relative to Pittsburgh and Connellsville road; also, authorizing the administration of oaths to officers of primary meetings; also, incorporating the Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; also, giving courts power to establish election districts in Allegheny county; also, incorporating the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Browne, of Lawrence, bill incorporating Columbia College at Kittanning; also, incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company, intended to supply New Castle with coal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the relief of Jacob Grubb, an old soldier; also, increasing the fees of surveyors in Allegheny attending Court.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company; also, incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, Allegheny city; also, incorporating the Saving and Building Association of Pittsburgh; also, authorizing the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to loan money in Pennsylvania; also, granting a pension to John McAuley, of Allegheny.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong, bill vacating part of North street in Apollo.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, a bill repealing the liquor law of 1867.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, establishing a ferry over the Ohio river at Vanport; also, authorizing an additional notary public at Smith Ferry.

Mr. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, a supplement to charter of Greensburg.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, a joint resolution against the acquisition of additional territory.

Mr. Phelan, of Greene, repealing the act of 1867 assessing National Bank stocks; also fixing the fees of Sheriff for transferring prisoners.

The State Treasurership.

The Republican caucus met at ten o'clock this morning. The first vote for State Treasurer stood: Irwin 53; Mason 9.

Mr. Connell moved to make the nomination unanimous, and paid a handsome tribute to General Irwin.

The Democrats nominated Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Meeting of Republican County Committee—Delegates Elected to State Convention and Instructed for Grant and Curtin, and Hartranft and Campbell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 14, 1868.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held here to-day, Milton S. Lytle was chosen Representative delegate and Hon. John Scott, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, subject to the action of the District Conference.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the nomination of Gen. Grant and Hon. A. G. Curtin for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and the re-nomination of Gen. J. F. Hartranft for Auditor General, and Gen. Jacob M. Campbell for Surveyor General.

The course of our representative in the Legislature, Hon. H. S. Wharton, during the present session, as well as heretofore, was approved by the committee.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Fire in the Merchants' Block--Lecture by Dr. I. I. Hayes.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, January 14, 1868.

A fire broke out here about midnight last night over the store occupied by Finman & Co., Merchants' Block. It was discovered soon after, and by great exertions subdued before it had made much headway. Damage to building about three hundred dollars. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

Dr. I. I. Hayes lectured before the Library Association in this place last night.

MONROEVILLE, OHIO.

Losses by the Recent Fire and Amount of Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONROEVILLE, O., January 14, 1867.

The following are the losses of insurance companies by the fire here last night: North American, New York, $1,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $100; Luberman's, Chicago, $1,100; German, Cleveland, $2,000; Home, Cincinnati, $400.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1868.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Board of Control of the Associated Express Companies organized to-day by electing Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, President of the Board. Mr. Gaither has for many years been a member of the Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company, and Superintendent of that company's business, at the west. This virtually completes the negotiations so long pending between the four companies.

SEIZURES BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

An illicit whisky still and three rectifying establishments were seized last night for alleged fraud.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

The steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg, took $600,000 in gold.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

The will case of Madame Jumel, wife of Aaron Burr, has assumed a new phase. Parties in Rhode Island have claimed to be the real heirs at law, and a commissioner has been asked for to take testimony in that State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Resignation of the Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, O., January 14.—Wm. Henry Smith has resigned the office of Secretary of State. Governor Hayes has appointed John Russell for the unexpired term of one year. Mr. Russell has been Chief Clerk for several years.

STANTON.

RESUMPTION OF HIS DUTIES.

Meeting between Grant and Stanton

Transfer of the Records.

STANTON URGED TO HOLD ON.

President Will Not Recognize Him.

Agreement between Grant and Johnson.

ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

A. J. Surprised at the Turn of Affairs.

No Indication of Stanton's Purpose.

President's will Develop Itself Directly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.

There was some excitement and a good deal of curiosity this morning to know what would be the upshot of the Stanton imbroglio. There had been all sorts of rumors as to what Stanton would do, and what the President would do, and there were vague intimations that one or the other of these distinguished individuals would do something desperate, but nothing of the kind has yet transpired. The keys of the Secretary's private room in the War Department were handed to Mr. Stanton at ten o'clock, and he took quiet possession, remaining there until 4 P. M., his usual hour for closing his day's labor, drawing pay in the meantime to the amount of nearly $8,000 for the time during which he has been suspended. He was visited by General Grant at 11 o'clock, who remained in conference with him for nearly an hour. He had interviews with other parties during the day, and in the afternoon issued an order to the employees of the department informing them that he was again at the head of affairs.

General Grant, by request of the President, attended Cabinet meeting to-day. Mr. Stanton was not present and probably will not be present at any future meeting, as the President has more than once expressed his determination to this effect. A petition was circulated in the House of Representatives to-day and signed by every Republican member asking Stanton to remain in the War Office, and not to resign, as it had been intimated he intended to do immediately after his reinstatement.

Bishop Simpson and Generals Pope and Howard called at the War Department during the day, and congratulated Mr. Stanton on his restoration, and the Radical Congressmen from Tennessee soon after called on him and asked his influence to continue the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.

Possibly Mr. Johnson is as much surprised at some features of the transactions in the Stanton affair of the past forty-eight hours as anybody, for it appears he had an understanding with Gen. Grant some time ago, and renewed, and its details recapitulated from time to time, and finally repeated on Saturday last, that he (Grant) would either hold on to the office of Secretary *ad interim* until the rights of Mr. Stanton should be adjudicated in Court, in case the latter should demand possession of the Department, or else he would give the President timely notice of his intention to resign as Secretary *ad interim*, and thus enable Mr. Johnson to appoint some other to the office, who would refuse to surrender to Mr. Stanton until a decision could be had. As it was evident on Saturday last that the Senate would not sustain the suspension of Mr. Stanton, the President and Grant had another interview on the subject, and a full understanding, substantially as above set forth, was the result.

It was also agreed that Grant, in company with General Sherman, should call on the President on Monday (yesterday), to determine finally whether he would resign as Secretary *ad interim*, or continue in the office, and test Stanton's right as before stated. General Sherman called on the Executive yesterday, but General Grant did not.

Meantime, on Sunday last, a suggestion had been made to the President by certain Senators that if the name of Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, should be sent to the Senate for Secretary of War, his nomination would probably be confirmed, and thus get rid of the Stanton imbroglio at once. Mr. Johnson, however, preferred to have the matter take the course he had decided it should, especially as he had no doubt of having the co-operation of Grant or another Secretary *ad interim* in the manner before stated.

What caused Gen. Grant to change his mind or to depart from the arrangement, or why he did not notify the President of his intention to surrender to Stanton has not transpired fully. The first notice the President had, however, of such change of purpose, was upon receipt of the following note from Grant to-day, at about eleven thirty A. M.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S.,
January 13th, 1868.

His Excellency, A. Johnson, President U. S.:

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of an act regulating the tenure of civil officers, my functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

[Here follows a copy of the resolution of the Senate.]

This letter was handed to the President by one of Grant's staff just one hour after Grant had surrendered to Stanton, and of course the latter was in possession of the War Department that length of time before Mr. Johnson was advised of what had transpired. It appears a certified copy of the Senate resolution was served upon both Grant and Stanton last night about eight o'clock, by Colonel Forney, Clerk of the Senate, in person. A copy was left at the White House about nine o'clock last night, but the President was engaged in the reception, and he did not see it until about nine o'clock this morning.

What course will be pursued by either the President or Secretary Stanton, a few hours will determine. As yet there is no indication what is the final purpose of Secretary Stanton. The President's purpose will develope itself directly.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Certified copies of the Senate resolution non-concurring in the President's suspension of Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, were last night furnished severally to the President, General Grant and Mr. Stanton, by the Secretary of the Senate. General Grant and Mr. Stanton had a conference a short time afterward. This morning, about 10 o'clock, the latter appeared at the War Department, and immediately after resumed his functions as chief of that department. General Grant was not present at the time, being at his headquarters just opposite, but shortly afterwards went to the department. Some time was passed in conversation with Secretary Stanton, after which General Grant retired without any particular form, and the records and papers of the department were taken possession of by Secretary Stanton.

General Dent, belonging to the staff of the General-in-Chief, then transferred the office which he had occupied as aid to the Secretary *ad interim*, to General Peeponsee, who, before the suspension of Stanton, had acted in that capacity, and General Hardie, who had been in charge of the bureau or office of the Department having supervision of claims presented before it, transferred the record and documents of that branch to General Schriver.

Subsequently General Grant went to the Executive mansion, where an interview with Mr. Johnson resulted.

As soon as Stanton was ensconced in his office, the Radical members of Congress from Tennessee waited upon him in a body, to present their congratulations at his restoration, and ask him to use his influence to continue the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee and Kentucky after the 15th day of February, at which time, by order of the President, it ceases in those two States. Mr. Stanton replied that so long as he had any power he should use it to protect the weak, and would do his best to have the suggestions made carried out, but he further stated it would probably be a few days before matters would begin to run right in his office.

Secretary Stanton did not attend the cabinet meeting to-day. By special invitation from the President, General Grant was present, and remained for an hour. It is supposed that the Stanton case was under discussion.

The Republican members of the Senate and House, this afternoon, are circulating and signing a paper requesting Stanton to remain in the war office, and not tender his resignation at this time. The impression now is that Johnson will not recognize Stanton in any official capacity, but transact all business pertaining to the War Department through the headquarters of the armies and officer in command, and in no event will any order issued by Stanton be recognized as official.

It does not appear that General Grant had any consultation with the President relative to what action should be taken in case the Senate should refuse to sustain Stanton's suspension.

A Washington special to the *Chronicle* says: The excitement caused last night by the announcement that the Senate had refused to concur in the President's reasons for the suspension of Secretary Stanton, was renewed again this morning, and much curiosity was manifested to know what action would be taken by General Grant and Mr. Stanton regarding it. At the usual office hour this morning, General Grant appeared at the War Department, and after arranging his papers, locked the door of the Secretary's office, and taking the key with him, proceeded to the building opposite the War Department, used as headquarters of the army. At half-past ten o'clock Secretary Stanton, accompanied by his son, appeared at the Department, and proceeded immediately to the office of the Secretary, but finding the door locked, took a seat in the ante-room, where he was the recipient of congratulations from many Senators, members of Congress, and your correspondent, who had assembled to see what would take place. Mr. Stanton appeared in unusually fine spirits, and conversed freely with those about him. Upon the arrival of Mr. Stanton, General Dent proceeded to the headquarters of the army to inform Gen. Grant of the fact, and to obtain the key to the Secretary's office. In a few moments he returned, and placed the key in the hands of Adjutant General Townsend, who, with military present-arms fashion, placed it in the hands of Secretary Stanton. As soon as the latter was safely ensconced in his office, all the Radical members of Congress, from the Tennessee delegation waited upon him in a body to present their congratulations at his restoration, and to ask him to use his influence to continue the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee after the fifteenth of next February, at which time, by order of the President, it ceases in these States. Mr. Stanton replied that so long as he had any power he should use it to protect the weak, and would do his best to have the suggestions made carried out. He added that it would probably be a few days before matters would commence to run right in his office. As the Tennessee delegation were withdrawing, they met General Grant in the hall in citizen's dress. After exchanging salutations with them and General Howard, who was present, and expressing satisfaction at Mr. Stanton's restoration by the Senate, he immediately proceeded toward Mr. Stanton's office, where the latter appeared at the door and the two exchanged hearty congratulations and passed in. Many members and Senators who witnessed the affair expressed themselves highly pleased at the conduct of both General Grant and Secretary Stanton.

The return of Stanton this morning to his duties as Secretary of War has been throughout the day the common theme of conversation in all circles, and much speculation is indulged concerning the future conduct of the President in the premises. Various rumors are current, but it is safe to say nothing whatever has been determined upon by the President relative to that subject. It is true, as reported, that the return of Stanton to the War Department was talked of in the Cabinet meeting to-day, but not formally discussed by members, and beyond this all assertions are mere conjecture. The certified copies of the Senate resolution were severally delivered to Stanton and Grant last night, but the President did not receive a copy until nine or ten o'clock this morning, although it was left for him at the Executive Mansion about the same time.

Secretary Stanton was received at the War Department by General Grant about half past ten o'clock, and soon after meeting the former resumed his duties, but it was not until an hour after this occurrence that the President received a note from General Grant, dated to-day, informing him that he had received a copy of the Senate resolution, and that in consequence of its action under the tenure of office act, he had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*. The report that the President sent for General Grant to attend the meeting of the Cabinet to-day is not true. The first intimation that Gen. Grant intended to do so was through Col. Comstock, who verbally communicated the fact at the time he delivered a note from that officer. Gen. Grant subsequently visited the Executive Mansion, and during the afternoon had a conversation with the President about his retiring from his office as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

According to reports of those who have opportunities to be informed, the President's former understanding was that General Grant, before retiring from the department, would give him notice to that effect, or ask to be relieved from the duties of Secretary. The reason, however, for Grant acting as he did to-day is probably explained by the note to which reference is above made.

The President, in conversation with friends to-night, said the Senate resolution did not deny his right to suspend him, but merely declared the evidence and reasons given by him were not sufficient in this case to justify him in the suspension of Stanton, and the President himself remarked that there was no authority for the statement that he will refuse to recognize Secretary Stanton, but will transact all army business through headquarters of the army. Much interest is expressed as to what steps the President will take with reference to Stanton.

ST. LOUIS.

Important Suit—$1,000,000 Involved.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—A suit for very heavy damages will shortly come before one of the Circuit Courts of this city, brought by George Pomeroy, of New York, against W. A. Benton, of St. Louis. From a deposition in the case, it appears that Pomeroy and Benton entered into a copartnership in May, 1858, to carry on the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis for four years, each party to share equally in all profits and losses, and no speculation to be entered into without mutual consent and mutual benefit. The plaintiff further states that the defendant went to New York in January, 1865, to purchase plaintiff's interest in the business, which the latter sold on the representations made by defendant under oath of the condition of the affairs of the firm. The plaintiff now avers that all Benton's representations were false; that he, Benton, had dealt largely in Government vouchers, using the money and credit of the firm of Pomeroy & Benton for that purpose, from which he realized a profit of half a million dollars, for no portion of which has defendant ever accounted. It is further stated defendant also bought and sold whisky and other articles of merchandise, and a large amount of negotiable paper, from which he realized a net profit of six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, only crediting plaintiff with a small portion of the profits accruing from the sale of the paper. Plaintiff claims damages in the sum of one million dollars. Wm. H. Benton is a very heavy dry goods merchant here, and the suit will excite a good deal of interest.

The clothing store of A. W. Sproule, on Fourth street, near Olive, was partially burned at eleven o'clock to-night. Loss by fire slight, but the damage by water will probably be twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. Insurance not ascertained. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of Reconstruction Convention

RALEIGH, January 14.—The State Convention met, agreeably to General Canby's order, to-day, at Commons Hall. Eighty-five delegates answered to their names. A temporary organization was effected by calling R. W. King, of Lenoir, to the Chair, and appointing J. P. Andrews, of Raleigh, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union.

The regular meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union, was held in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, this city (Rev. Dr. Douglas, pastor,) on Monday evening, the 13th inst. The meeting was called to order by the President, W. G. Dunseath, and opened by singing, reading of Scriptures, and prayer by Major Wm. Frew. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Chair announced that this was the annual meeting, and that the election of officers for the ensuing year was in order. An election was then entered into, resulting as follows:

President—I. Allen McCrum.
Vice President—John Spratt.
Recording Secretary—Frank McCutcheon.
Treasurer—Samuel Mahood.
Business Committee—F. H. Rabe, W. G. Dunseath, A. Strain.

The Sabbath School Teachers Union was organized July 18, 1863, and met quarterly until January, 1867, when it was changed from a quarterly to a monthly meeting. It is composed of the pastors, Sabbath School teachers and officers of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of this city. Its object is to advance the cause of Sabbath Schools, and to create a spirit of missionary enterprise throughout the city. An increased interest is manifested at each meeting, both in attendance and by participation in the exercises.

We are requested to state that a Sabbath School Teachers' Institute, under the auspices of the Teachers' Union, will be held at the Second U. P. Church, Sixth street, of this city, January 22d and 23d, for the Sabbath School teachers of this county. Eminent Sabbath School workers from abroad have been invited to participate.

Banquet of Iron City Bank.

This bank gave a sumptuous entertainment yesterday to its directors, officers, clerks and invited guests at Herbst Ordinary, No. 64 Fourth street, where the contents of the following bill of fare were fully discussed, much to the credit of that prince of caterers, D. C. Herbst, and his handsome lady assistants:

Soup—Oyster.
Meats—Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Lamb, Boiled Ham, Roast Mutton, Roast Turkey, Pork and Beans, Mutton, Capre Sauce, Chicken Pie, Oyster Pattie, Roast Chicken, Stewed Oysters, Scalloped Oysters, Fried Oysters, Saddle Rock.
Relishes—Horseradish, French Mustard, Gherkins, Worcester Sauce, Chow-Chow, Beets, India Pickles, Chicken Salad, Cole Slaw, Celery.
Vegetables—Mashed Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Parsnips, Turnips, Hominy, Baked Potatoes, Beans, Onions, Roast Potatoes.
Dessert—Pies, mince and apple. Puddings, rice and bread. Cakes—Jelly, lady and sponge. Chocolate, Tea and Coffee.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT MEASURES DISCUSSED.

Death of General Fred. Steele.

Meeting Democratic National Committee.

In Favor of Johnson's Renomination.

Commissioner Rollins to be Removed.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.

Republican Senate Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, to discuss the Supreme Court bill which passed the House yesterday, and the new reconstruction measures now pending. The general tenor of the debate was favorable to the passage of these measures by the Senate, and also of the proposition of Senator Morton to abrogate the existing civil governments in the South. The caucus adjourned to meet this evening, but owing to a severe storm it did not reconvene.

Death of General Steele.

A telegram was this morning received at the headquarters of the army announcing the death of Brevet Major General Fred. Steele, who died at San Mateo, California. General Steele graduated at West Point in July, 1848. For several years past he has been in command of the Department of the Columbia, but was recently relieved by General Rousseau, and was on his way East at the time of his death.

Democratic National Committee.

The Democratic Committee had a long session here to-night in discussing matters for the coming campaign. Several of the Committee are favorable to the nomination of President Johnson.

Western States Anti-Radical Club.

The Western States Anti-Radical Club was organized here to-night by the election of General Hugh Ewing, of Kansas, President, and Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Vice-President.

Contested Election Cases.

The Election Committee of the House at their meeting this morning heard the final arguments in the Kentucky case of McKee vs. Young, and the Ohio case of Delano vs. Morgan. It is expected that a vote will be taken on both cases this week.

Commissioner Rollins.

The information sent last night that Commissioner Rollins would be removed is fully confirmed to-day. That official said he had been informed to the same effect from a trustworthy source.

General John Pope.

Recently commander of the Third Military District, who is now in this city, will leave here to-morrow or next day, for Detroit, Mich., where he has been ordered as commander of the Department of the Lakes.

An Impracticable Law.

General Meade, in a telegram to General Grant, dated Atlanta, 12th inst., says: "Unless the pending bill in Congress, directing military commanders to fill all the offices in the State under their command rescinds the test oath, and provides for selection from qualified voters, I am informed its execution in this district will be entirely impracticable."

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Bion Bradbury, Collector of Customs at Portland and Falmouth, Maine, vice Israel Washburne, Jr., whose commission expired on the 19th inst.; John G. Clarke, of Iowa, Receiver of Public Monies at Desmoines, Iowa, vice Thomas Seely, resigned; Joseph M. Nibbing, Postmaster at Findley, Ohio, to fill a vacancy.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

A Washington special says the rumor is revived that Collector Smythe is to be Secretary of the Treasury.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS

This morning considered the House Supreme Court bill without arriving at a conclusion, as to future action, and adjourned till to-morrow.

STANTON TO RESIGN.

A personal friend of Secretary Stanton's stated yesterday that it is the intention of Stanton to send to the President his resignation in a very few days.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Muddle---No Funds in the Treasury---Collection of Taxes Suspended---The Convention.

ATLANTA, January 14.—The army officers detailed by General Meade as Governor and Treasurer of Georgia left this morning for Milledgeville. It is reliably stated there are no funds in the State Treasury, all having been removed in view of the probability of such a contingency as the present one. An order dated the 10th inst. appears from Governor Jenkins, suspending the collection of all State taxes up to the first of May next. The old law authorized such suspension, and the Convention, by a resolution adopted last December, requested him to use his power for that purpose. The effect of this suspension will be to forbid any collection of taxes imposed by the Convention for the payment of its expenses.

In the Convention to-day resolutions were introduced to draw $60,000 from the State Treasury for *per diem*, and to recommend Congress to donate public lands to negroes, and thus give them an opportunity to demonstrate any capacity for self-government they may have.

A resolution commendatory of General Hancock was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 123 to 13.

The following was adopted by a vote of 64 to 44.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, it is unwise and inexpedient to directly or indirectly interfere with the legislation of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the State.

A motion to add: "And we hereby recognize such bonds as binding on the State," could find no second and was not acted on.

The article on franchise as reported gives negroes the right to hold office, and disfranchises up to January 1st, 1869, all who are disfranchised by the 14th amendment, and all unable to register under the reconstruction act.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention---Speech of General Butler.

RICHMOND, January 14.—In the Convention to-day, an article of the Constitution was adopted declaring that Virginia shall forever remain in the Union, and pledging her to resist all efforts to dissolve it.

An article was adopted declaring slavery in the State forever abolished.

A resolution from the Republican side, inviting General Butler to address the convention, was adopted. Another from a Conservative member, inviting General Wise to address the convention, was offered. At this point a Republican member moved to reconsider the vote inviting General Butler. Pending discussion, and amid motions to adjourn, General Butler entered the door, and shortly after the Conservative members left the hall in a body, with one or two Republicans, who had opposed the motion. General Butler, in his speech, said there should be as few changes as possible in the Constitution; as few disfranchisements, and as few test oaths. With reference to disfranchisement he thought it should apply to the controlling officers of corporations, railroads, etc.; the Legislature to have power to remove these disabilities on proof of loyalty. A tax for education should be laid on persons, and other taxes borne by persons and property alike. He urged the Convention to be diligent and get through their work soon. Suffrage, he said, could not be taken from a man after granted, but the Legislature might hereafter, as an incentive to education, confer it only upon those who could read and write.

After returning a vote of thanks to the speaker the Convention adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Assembling of Reconstruction Convention.

CHARLESTON, January 14.—The Reconstruction Convention, composed of fifty-three white and sixty-three colored delegates, met in pursuance of General Canby's order at noon. Ninety-two delegates, constituting a quorum, were present. L. J. Robertson, of Columbia, was chosen temporary Chairman. The day was consumed in the examination of credentials of delegates. A permanent organization will probably be effected to-morrow. The choice of permanent President lies between Collector Mackey, of Charleston, and B. F. Wittemore, of Massachusetts, hailing from the Darlington District. The proceedings were quite orderly.

CITY COUNCILS.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Vacancy in Oakland Township.

A Special Election Ordered.

The Enlargement of the Council Chambers---What it Cost---New Committees Recommended, etc., etc.

The City Councils assembled in their respective chambers on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, for the election of city officers, and the transaction of such other business as might be presented.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President - - - - JAMES MCAULEY.
Clerk - - - - - E. S. MORROW.

The PRESIDENT stated that the presiding officers of the Select and Common Councils, respectively, had not been able to form the standing committees for the present, owing to the pressure of other matters, and that they would announce them at the earliest moment after completion.

The CLERK then called the roll, and the following members responded to their names:

Messrs. W. R. Brown, A. J. Cochrane, G. W. Coffin, D. Coyle, R. Dickson, F. Dunn, T. J. Gallaher, A. H. Gross, E. P. Jones, C. A. Kebew, S. Morrow, J. McAuley, (President), D. McClelland, A. McClintock, J. McEwen, James McKibben, W. N. Ogden, B. Rafferty, James Rees, John Shipton, James P. Tanner, J. Wright, H. E. Wright.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. A. M. Brown, James Herdman, P. H. Laufman, William Phillips.

The CLERK then read the minutes of the previous meeting of the Council.

Mr. TANNER moved to correct the minutes so as to read that Councilman W. R. Brown, administered the oath of office to President McAuley—there being two gentlemen in the Council of that name.

The correction was ordered and the minutes approved.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council proceed to the Common Council Chamber for the purpose of uniting in joint convention to elect city officers.

Mr. TANNER reminded the President that before going into joint convention it would be necessary to pass an ordinance which had been agreed upon, relative to the official papers of the city, adding one more to the number now authorized by law.

Mr. W. R. BROWN offered a resolution transferring the sum of $400 from the salaries, to the Fifth Ward Market appropriation. Also, $169 50 from Salaries to the Printing appropriation. Adopted.

A short debate sprung up on the report of the committee appointed on additional standing committees for the present year. The committee recommended the appointment of standing committees on Surveys, on Sewers and on Streets for the new district. Messrs. Tanner, Gross, W. R. Brown, Ogden, Shipton, Jones, McClelland, Morrow and Gallaher participated in the debate.

Mr. W. R. BROWN moved that the report be referred back to the committee with a request to decide upon the number of members for each of the proposed new committees.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to amend by adding that the proposed committee on sewerage be stricken out. Adopted. Ayes 11, nays 8.

The motion, as amended, was then adopted.

The petition of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, for permission to erect three telegraph poles along the Steubenville Railway bridge, was referred to the Committee on Streets, with request to report an ordinance granting the prayer of the petitioners.

M. OGDEN gave notice that he would, at some future day, introduce an ordinance creating the office of Meat Inspector.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, - - - - W. A. TOMLINSON.
Clerk - - - - - H. MCMASTERS.

Members present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Barnhill, Barton, Batchelor, Beales, Berger, Boggs, Brush, Caskey, Daub, Davis, Fitzsimmons, Friday, Hare, Hemphill, Herron, Hillerman, Jeremy, Kremer, Mawhinney, Meyer, Moorhead, M'Cleau, Palmer, Rebman, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, Scott, Sims, Tomlinson, Torley, Torrens, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsh, Zern.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Mr. ROBB, in pursuance of action taken in the caucus, presented an ordinance increasing the number of papers to do the city printing from three to four, one of which shall be German.

The ordinance was read three times and passed, without objection. S. C. concurred.

NEW COMMITTEES.

Mr. ROBB, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to the enlargement of the number of committees, presented the following report:

Your Committee would respectfully report that they recommend the appointment of the following additional committees, viz:

A Committee on Surveys;
A Committee on Sewerage;
A Committee on Streets for the New District.

The report was read, accepted and approved. S. C. non-concurred, and referred back to the committee.

THE NEW BOUNDARY.

Mr. BARNHILL presented the bill of Mr. Moore, City Engineer, for $525 25, services rendered in making Consolidation Survey and Maps.

Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act. S. C. concurred.

PETITION REFERRED.

Mr. REBMAN presented the petition of James C. Cummins, agent of the heirs of Samuel Smith, deceased, relative to the assessment of damages on a lot at the corner of Gum and Bedford streets, Seventh ward. Referred to Street Committee. S. C. concurred.

THE OAKLAND TIE VOTE.

Mr. HARE, from the Special Committee on the election in Oakland township, submitted the following report:

Your committee appointed to investigate the matter of the contested seat in your body from Oakland township, report that we sustain the report of the judges and inspectors of election held December 10, 1867, in said township, in which John Fleming and Gotleib Gerner are given a tie vote, and request to be discharged from any further consideration of the matter.

Mr. BARNHILL moved that the report be accepted and the committee discharged: Adopted.

Mr. REYNOLDS submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to issue his proclamation for a special election in Oakland township, for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the non-election of one member of Common Council in said township.

Read three times and passed. S. C. concurred.

Mr. ROBB moved that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Adopted. S. C. concurred.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS—WHAT IT COST.

Mr. TORLEY presented the report of the Committee on Enlargement of Council Chambers, as follows:

The committee appointed to superintend the enlargement of the Council Chambers, report the following bills of expenses incurred by them:

W. J. Anderson & Co., stoves	$ 50 00
Weldon & Kelly, plumbing, gas fixtures, &c.	770 54
J. Shidle & Son, wall paper	435 12
F. Hickey, paper hanging and plastering	327 11
A. A. Breitweiser, blinds	120 00
Keebler & White, carpenter work	223 70
McFarland & Collins, carpets	183 70
Bovard, Rose & Co ; carpets and matting	283 15
James Rees, iron columns	92 98
T. B. Young & Co., furniture, desks, etc	204 00
Fitzsimmons & Morrow, stove furnishing	65 45
W. R. Boggs & Co., painting and graining	152 52
Roberts & Roegnick, sewing and laying carpets	65 50
S. B. Cooper, cleaning chambers	76 75
Price & Totten, extra pipe	4 48
Total	$3,075 01

We ask the passage of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized, to issue his certificate on the Mayor for warrants in favor of above named parties, for the several warrants due them when the bills are properly probated, and charge Contingent Fund.

Report accepted and resolution adopted. S. C. concurred.

Common Council adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The Councils went into joint session in the Common Council Chamber, Mr. McAULEY, of Select, in the chair.

The President announced the business to be, the election of city officers to serve for the ensuing year.

Mr. BRUSH moved that the Councils now go into an election for city officers. Agreed to.

The following named gentlemen were then elected unanimously:

City Engineer—Henry J. Moore.
City Assessor—J. R. Newman.
City Gauger—J. H. Nobbs.
Superintendent of Markets—Samuel Kilgore.
Clerk of Markets—J. D. Owens.
Monongahela Wharfmaster—John Rippey.
Allegheny Wharfmaster—R. A. Hill.
Salt Inspector—John Beatty.
Inspector of Ashes—J. McM. King.
Inspector of Tobacco—Wm. Rinehart.
City Printers—COMMERCIAL, *Dispatch* and *Gazette*, (English), and *Freedom's Friend* (German(.
City Job Printers—Errett, Anderson & Co.
Street Commissioner—First District, John F. Hunter; Second District, John D. McFaden.
Superintendent of Water Works—Joseph French.
Assessor of Water Rents—E. S. Wright.
Board Measurers—John Owens, first ward; Joseph Wilson, second ward; James McMasters, third ward; William Bunton, fourth ward; David Beck, fifth ward; Ebenezer McKnight, sixth ward; Robert L. Donaldson, seventh ward; Jacob Kibler, eighth ward; Samuel Mitchell, ninth ward; John T. Brown, tenth ward; Thos. Rodgers, Lawrenceville.
Bark Measurer—J. Pollock.
Messenger to Committees—S. B. Cooper.

A motion was then made to elect Board Measurers for the other new districts, but it was laid on the table for the present.

The Joint Session then adjourned.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—An energetic business man, having from $5,000 to $10,000 at his disposal, can hear of a good and safe investment in a well established Grocery and Commission House, by addressing Box 39 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—TO BUY—A light, second-hand Cart, suitable for farm use. Address Box B, this office, stating terms and where to be seen.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—For one Patent that is no humbug. Mallory & Fish's COMBINATION QUILT FRAME AND CLOTHES BARS. Call and examine for yourselves at 60 Market street, second floor. tf

WANTED—SITUATION—An experienced Bookkeeper and good penman, well acquainted with the city business, desires a situation as Bookkeeper. Will also attend to transient business in posting books, making out and collecting bills for merchants and business men, in city or country. Best of city reference given. Address Clerk, this office.

WANTED—BOARD—On and after April 1st, 1868, a front Room on second or third floor, unfurnished, with Board for a Gentleman and Wife. Address "Business," Commercial Counting Room. Also, an unfurnished front and back Room, with Board for a Gentleman, Wife and Daughter. Address as above.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED — AGENTS — Live, energetic Men in every town and county (not yet taken) in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, to sell the world-renowned Collins Patent Sun Burner. No article ever offered to the public has met with such universal success. Liberal inducements offered to agents. Apply to or address, L. J. LOCKHART & CO., Duquesne Way, below Hand street Bridge.

WANTED — AGENTS — $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent a House, of eight or ten rooms, in either Pittsburgh, Allegheny or vicinity, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad preferred. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., Box 1,368, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent a House containing four or five Rooms. Address, stating terms and location, Box A, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—FINE DWELLING—In Sewickley, complete in all its arrangements; with one to three acres of ground. Near to station, churches and schools. Address JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville Postoffice.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY DWELLING HOUSE—The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 99 Sandusky street, above Stockton avenue; contains ten rooms, gas and hot and cold water. Apply to BRYAN & CAUGHEY, 74 Water street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—That elegant Dwelling on the corner of Sandusky street and Gay alley, Allegheny (late residence of Dr. Albert Perchment). The house and stable are entirely new, having been just finished. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the lot is large. Inquire of S. B. W. GILL, No. 98 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Comprising a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Shelving, Counters and Lease. For further particulars inquire at No. 214 Beaver avenue, Manchester.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE—A Broker in Stocks and Real Estate about retiring from business, because of ill health, desires to dispose of his Office Furniture and lease of room. Mr. J. W. KENNEDY, No. 31 Fifth street, Bank Block, will give particulars to applicants.

FOR SALE—DECK FLAT—Ninety-three feet long and sixteen feet wide, nearly new, suitable for floating stone or metal. Address J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa. eod

FOR SALE—ENGINES—Three second-hand Engines, Boilers, Pumps and Smoke-Stack in good order. Inquire of D. P. REIGHARD, corner Hand street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR—Without board, a nicely furnished Back Parlor. Reference required. 69 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two elegant front Rooms, on Fifth street, one minutes walk from Postoffice, suitable for sleeping rooms or offices. Inquire of C. B. SEELY, 87 Fifth street.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—Two Dwellings, near Fifth street; one of 7 rooms, one of 8 rooms, finished attic, bath and water closet. Will be rented just as they are, or put in thorough order, as may be desired. JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville Postoffice.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSES—A new Brick, located on Cliff street, will be completed by the first of March, contains cellar, two parlors, hall, three bed rooms, garret, and separate kitchen; large size. Also, a Frame House on Gibbon street, containing five rooms, kitchen and garret; size of lot, 21 feet by 130 deep. Rent moderate. For further particulars address "Reporter," Commercial office.

FOR RENT—FRANKLIN HALL—From April 1st next, the room known as "Franklin Hall," Fifth street, opposite the Theater. Apply to WM. ROSEBURG, Bank of Pittsburgh. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets. Inquire on the premises of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSES — Those two large four-storied Brick Warehouses on Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Barker's alley, Nos. 191 and 193, are now offered for rent from 1st of April next. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Wayne street. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—The two-story Brick Dwelling in which I reside, in Collins township, containing 13 rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings. There is attached to the residence about nine acres of Orchard in full bearing. The grounds are handsomely laid out and planted with all kinds of small plants, flowers and shrubbery. Easy of access. Apply to J. M. LITTLE, No. 54 St. Clair street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—The Plug Tobacco Factory recently occupied and worked by Robinson & Willett, Louisville, Kentucky, with Machinery capable of producing Four Thousand Pounds of manufactured Tobacco in ten hours work, will be rented or sold on very favorable terms, offering a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in a large and established business. Inquire of A. M. ROBINSON, or R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT — STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS AND OFFICES—McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant st.

FOR RENT.—TWO OFFICES.—Two Offices, Good Stable and Yard suitable for a Physician, corner of Sandusky street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City. Possession given immediately. Address Lock Box 126½, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of Warehouse No. 354 Penn street, lately occupied by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 327 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—STORE—No. 187 Liberty street, between Barker's alley and St. Clair street, now occupied as a flour and grocery store. Inquire at 198 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Those beautiful and desirable rooms, belonging to Judge Irwin, opposite Court House. Inquire at 116 Diamond street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The large and substantial four story Warehouse, No. 14 Market, corner First street. Inquire on the premises, of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAND—A valuable tract of Land, situated in Lewis county, Tennessee, contains 4,600 acres, the timber on which alone is worth the purchase money; never failing water power. Also contains large deposits of finest ore. For particulars address or apply to N. D. SIMPSON, Altoona, Pa. d*

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES.
Just received a large consignment of SKATES with orders to close them out regardless of cost, at the
MASONIC HALL AUCTION ROOMS,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

ORPHANS' FAIR,
BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL.
1p OPEN EVERY EVENING.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

In the Virginia Convention last week, a three column article in Hunnicutt's paper in 1861 was read, wherein he took the most untra possible pro-slavery, anti-equal rights ground; after that, a letter written by Hunnicutt about the same time was read, proposing the capture of Fortress Monroe, for which service he said he had matured a plan and secured volunteers; and lastly, there was produced the proof that Hunnicutt voted for the ordinance of secession—enough, one would suppose, to cause that gentleman to be a good deal more modest than he appears to be just at present.

Senator Shoemaker, in moving for a general registry law for the State, has taken a step in the right direction. In New York such a law has for years worked well—though it must be confessed that in the city it has not sufficed to prevent the irrepressible Democrats from obtaining almost any majority—the natural result of voting often as well as early. The element which preponderates there is beyond the reach of law, and is peculiar to that Democratic stronghold, but which should not deter us in Pennsylvania from passing a general registry law.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, is given for authority for the assertion that the Constitution which the Convention in that State is engaged in framing "will certainly be defeated by the people." But should it not be defeated, says the same authority, "*the white citizens will unite for the purpose of sending negro Senators and Representatives to Congress from that State.*" This is a pleasant scheme to be engaged in, and fully entitles the Southern Democracy, who style themselves "Conservatives," to be considered entirely consistent in their professions of abhorrence for "negro domination."

Mr. Stanton has re-entered on his duties as Secretary of War, Gen. Grant retiring to the Headquarters of the Army. There was neither fuss nor difficulty in the proceeding, Mr. Stanton acting as though he had just returned from a protracted absence, and General Grant leaving as though he had occupied his place during his absence. About whether Mr. Stanton will resign, there appears to be some question. His own disposition is known to be to resign, and at once. This course would prevent all further unpleasantness and allay fears which, if allowed to extend, might work mischief. The law has had its course. Mr. Stanton has been vindicated, and it remains with the President to determine whether there shall be further embroilment.

STATE TREASURER.

In agreeing upon General Irwin for State Treasurer—which was equivalent to an election—the Republicans in the Legislature made sure of an officer worthy to succeed Treasurer Kemble, and to say this is to bestow the highest praise on the power that confers and the gentleman who receives the appointment. Nor is the unanimity attending the selection the least gratifying feature of the proceeding. The canvass, which was somewhat animated and protracted, left no sting. More especially is this the case in the quarter where, if anywhere, we would be most likely to find it, for it was Mr. Connell, General Irwin's principal opponent, who moved to make the caucus vote unanimous—a fact gratifying in itself and not likely to be forgotten.

That General Irwin will make a capable and faithful officer, no one who knows him will entertain the shadow of a doubt, and Western Pennsylvania will esteem at its full value the compliment conveyed in his selection. We congratulate the Republicans in the Legislature on the harmony which prevails among them, and on their attention to public concerns. The session opens auspiciously; and we will not permit ourselves to doubt that the high expectations of the people will be fully satisfied.

JOHNSON VS. MEADE.

The removal of General Pope and the appointment in his place of General Meade were designed for a trump card, that would go far in assisting him to win the game which he fancies himself playing with the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled. General Pope was too radical, decidedly; and General Meade was a "Conservative" who could be relied on to work the machine on the reverse principle. But Mr. Johnson appears not to have understood his man; for, in the first week of his administration, General Meade has found himself in antagonism with the President for removing Governor Jenkins, which General Pope declined to do, on the ground that it was too extreme a measure. Instead of sending to Congress a message—as he did in the case of Gen. Hancock—breveting him the Second Washington, and nominating him for the Presidency. Mr. Johnson has felt compelled to interpose and suspend the order of Gen. Meade suspending Governor Jenkins. Even the moderately lively imagination will be able to form a tolerably adequate conception of the probable state of the President's mind over this miscarriage. And the "Conservatives" of Georgia,—they by this time no doubt have a pretty distinct idea of the lesson taught in the fable, wherein a confiding frog, dissatisfied with the ways of King Log, procured a change for King Stork, and speedily met the shocking fate of being entirely eaten up by him! Of course Mr. Johnson, to be consistent, can do nothing but remove Gen. Meade. This he must do or give up beaten. It seems to us, too, that it is pertinent to inquire of the New York *Tribune* what it thinks now about Gen. Grant being the Registrar of Andrew Johnson's orders, and whether its furious article abusive of Gen. Grant, on the removal of Gen. Pope, was not, in view of the way things are turning out, slightly premature?

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

This document, printed in our paper of to-day, has probably by this time been read, or will be read, by all who take interest in the events of their time, and by many who seldom concern themselves with the utterances of Kings or Kaisers. The pious Catholic has read the Holy Father's words as being of more than human import and significance; the pious Protestant has read them as being hardly human in the gratitude they express for victory, and in the exultation they express in remembrance of slaughtered enemies. Perhaps neither of these sentiments is precisely the feeling with which the cool student of history will regard the document and its occasion. He will probably recall the long centuries through which the papacy has existed and the terrible trials through which it has passed. Originating "in the twilight of fable," it has seen many kingdoms, republics and empires rise, flourish, decay and fall. Many times in the course of its long duration it has seemed to its enemies, and to most of its friends, to be on the very verge of destruction. It has, however, always come out of its perils and troubles with almost unimpaired vigor; and sometimes with fresh power of conquest, apparently derived from its afflictions.

It is very natural that Protestants who regard Popery as an erroneous religious system, and philanthropists who regard the Papacy as a monstrous system of human oppression, should have looked eagerly for signs of the decay and downfall of the Roman See. For the last few years many of both those classes have watched the condition of things in Italy with ever brightening hopes. The Holy Father did surely appear to be in great straits. This was manifest, now from his scolding, then from his horrid imprecations upon his enemies, and again from his quite feminine shrieks to his friends for help. Then, authenticated facts, such as the Garibaldian *furore*, and the anti-Church measures of the Italian Government, were well adopted to encourage hope and even belief in many minds, adverse to the continued domination of the old gentleman of the Seven Hills. Travelers too of various sects and of none, agreed in reporting things about the Italian people, which seemed to disclose the giving way of their hold on the Pope. It cannot be denied that some of these travelers were not well qualified to see into the minds of the Italians. We remember to have read with much sympathy and then with some amusement in the published journal of one of these tourists, a statement which was intended to show the debased idolatry of the people in a certain village in the central part of the Peninsula, but which was quite as well suited to illustrate the ignorance of the writer. In a certain chapel, much frequented by worshippers, our traveler found that a picture—of which the lineaments had been almost obliterated by time, was the chief object of adoration. His guide-book told him that the chapel was dedicated to the infant Jesus. "What were my amazement and horror," exclaims the tourist, "on examining the canvas to find the words *S. Bambino* written quite distinctly at the base! These poor creatures were actually adoring the picture of some man of the name of Bambino, while they supposed they were rendering worship to the Saviour!" Our readers need not be told that *Santo Bambino* is good Italian for Holy Child. Many of these tourists again had a happy faculty of finding what they went to find, and of seeing what they wished to see. We suppose that the whole female population of Italy, with insignificant exceptions, have never ceased to regard the Pope with the feelings inspired in them by the teachings and practices which moulded their childhood. Receiving and comprehending this fact, we shall not hesitate to set down a great portion of the male population as more or less under the influence of the same feelings, or at least as susceptible of having their actions controlled by them. The same may be said of the female population of France, and of Catholic Germany, and of the illiterate male population of the same countries. The Pope's temporal power has given rise to many questions, and has been discussed and battled for and against in many countries and at wide intervals of time. Assailed with hot argument and ferocity it has been defended with argument and with resolute persistence so many times that Pio Nono, no doubt, has felt that in his obstinate maintenance of the transmitted prerogatives of his crown, he has been looked down upon from Heaven with sympathy and approval by a great multitude of saints and martyrs who died, or suffered for the same cause. The greatest statesmen of Catholic countries, some of them Protestants, seem to be united in thinking that the Pope, for the sake of his independence and power of impartiality, ought to be a temporal sovereign. In his allocution the Pope expresses only the truth when he refers to the eloquent speeches made in his favor, and to the applause with which these speeches were heard, and to the enthusiasm with which the nobly born and the young have rushed to shed their blood for the good cause. We believe that the Papacy has again passed triumphantly through another of those fearful ordeals which have so often occurred in its history, and that, in all probability, its effects will turn out to be fresh energy and a new lease of existence. We do not, however, profess to be prophets.

THINGS AT A GLANCE.

DICKENS AND CARLYLE.

The writer in March, 1861, had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Dickens read portions of his works in St. James's Hall, London. The audience was so large as to crowd uncomfortably that great room. Of course, the aristocratic occupants of the dress-circle maintained a self-restraint becoming to their pretensions; they applauded, but did so in a decorous manner which would neither derange their neck ties, nor ruffle their millinery. Nothing could well exceed the demonstrative enthusiasm of the more plebeian portion of the hearers. Even a stranger in the great metropolis could easily see that this was largely made up of the humble class from which Mr. Dickens has drawn some of his most celebrated characters, and whose exceptional eccentricities and ordinary traits and humors he has described with such admirable felicity. The following item from a letter in the New York *Tribune* introduces Thomas Carlyle as one of Mr. Dickens's listeners, and tells how outrageously he misbehaved.

Mr. Carlyle, say the papers, has been made a justice of the peace for his native county of Dumfries in Scotland. It is more interesting to know that of late he is in better health and spirits. Much relieved, reports one friend who saw him on Monday, by the clearing of his mind in the Niagara article. He is further reported as saying that he never saw or heard of anything so extraordinary in its way as the picturesque dramatic power of Mr. Dickens in his reading. Mr. Dickens, in some characters, said his philosophic observer, cost unearthly mind with such completeness that he is so absolutely perfect. This puts it into my head to tell a little story which I long since heard. How one evening the great novelist was reading, I think, the trial scene in Pickwick, to an audience of rank and fashion, and all that in London. Presently rank and fashion began to have their attention drawn to an explosive merriment in one part of the hall. On the front bench sat a tall man, blue eyed and grey haired, who ever and anon swung his steeple-crowned felt hat forcibly down on his knees, bursting into peals of such inextinguishable laughter as the Gods on Homer's Olympus when they beheld limp-footed Vulcan halting round the circle as cup-bearer. Rank and fashion was inclined to be shocked at this unconventional mirth, but by and by the whisper went round that he of the steeple hat was no other than Thomas Carlyle, of Chelsea, and for the rest of the evening Mr. Dickens had but a divided attention from his reverently wondering audience.

FRANCIS LIEBER.

Many years ago—in our school days—we read Lieber's *Recollections of Niebuhr*, a most entertaining book, which told us how young Lieber—now so well and widely known among us—made his way in poverty and bad clothes from Greece to Rome; how he wandered about in despondency and painful uncertainty as to the future; and how he at last applied for aid to the great Niebuhr, then Prussian ambassador at the Papal Court. The historian was kind to the young scholar and enthusiastic patriot, and gave him employment as his secretary, perhaps. This connection was the beginning of Francis Lieber's success in life, and the book just referred to was his tribute of gratitude to his patron and deliverer. In the same London letter we find quoted from *The Journal of Philology* a letter addressed by the great destroyer of Roman fables and restorer of Roman history, to a correspondent in England, in which he makes interesting mention of the young adventurer, now the distinguished professor and publicist of New York:

"May I presume sufficiently on your philanthropy, sir, to recommend to you a victim of political inquisition, who has flew for safety to England? His name is *Francis Lieber*, from Berlin, and all what I know about the place where he might be heard from is that his family direct their letters to a house of Hamburg extraction, Messrs. Domler & Co., whose direction might be easily found. Mr. Lieber is a gentleman of fine parts, various information, and noble feelings—when almost a boy he was seduced into foolish political *reveries*, and became the fanatical disciple of a madman, whom a boy might in good faith mistake for a hero. Being persecuted for this folly, instead of being laughed at, he fell into the snares of worse madmen, who were at once the tools of the party who, proposing to themselves to effect a revolution in France, endeavored to spread insurrection abroad, without caring much for the result—and of police agents; but he fully returned to his sound reason. I obtained for him an amnesty, which not being observed, he has fled—not from justice but from persecution. It were happy, and it would be a good action if he could be employed in any way. I beg you not to mention this recommendation neither to Mr. Bunsen nor to others; that Mr. L. is at London must be a secret."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Americans differ widely from the English in their habits of thought. Cultivated Englishmen find a pleasing freshness and novelty in our best books. They say we look at the world through young eyes, and see things at an angle which they cannot catch. Oratorical fame in this country seldom affords any surety that its possessor will find his power recognized, or his pretensions confirmed by a trans-Atlantic audience. In the following item we are enabled to look at one of our greatest celebrities through the eyes of a cold-blooded John Bull, to whom the phrase, "one of our greatest men," hardly carries even the prestige of a recommendation.

The criticism is also interesting as showing how Mr. Beecher's prayers impress a cool, indifferent listener who has been accustomed to the grand liturgies of stately worship. In this and in another point the extract confirms a judgment touching Mr. Beecher's published prayers, given some time ago in the Commercial:

An Englishman writes to the Pall Mall *Gazette* from New York his impressions of a morning with Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. I suspect the writer to be a man whose opinion is worth quoting, a contributor, among others, to the *Saturday Review*, but as he will probably be obliged to me for not mentioning his name, I do not print my guess. "Mr. Beecher," he says, "prayed as most non-liturgic persons do pray in public, that is, he recited to the Deity, with more or less success, an elaborate list of his attributes, and concluded with one or two petitions for mankind at large especially for teachers, for the poor, and for the young." He goes on to say: "The discourse was of a kind with which we are not at all familiar in England. The first half, or perhaps the first third only, was theological, but even this portion was much more rational and philosophizing than would be palatable to the congregation of any English popular preacher." I believe that is true, and it might serve for the text of a long sermon on the difference between English and American habits of thought—but not now. Mr. Beecher's discourse, thinks his English critic, was theologically that of a fervent Deist, although he recognizes the "unchallenged orthodoxy" of the preacher. Finally, "the general impression with which one came away was that in spite of bits of staginess—and they were not very numerous after all—Mr. Beecher preaches in a remarkably sensible manner and tone. His sermon was not political in any party sense, it was only very deeply social."

Daniel Lambert.

An article in Monday's Commercial, which incidentally compares Deddrick's celebrated Patent Steam Man to Daniel Lambert, has excited curiosity as to who and what he was.

Daniel Lambert was born in 1780, and the older he grew the fatter he grew, so that when he died, in 1809, he weighed seven hundred pounds more than the years of his age, being at the time reduced to a *comparative* skeleton by sickness. He was a jailor by trade, and as his prisoners pined in confinement, in equal proportion their keeper gained in flesh. To the present day there seems to be something about jails and bailiffs' offices which makes men fat and fleshy.

At one time a noted dwarf, Borowskowski, a countryman of Janunskowski, the Tom Thumb of his age, paid him a visit. The contrast was, in plain terms, striking, the difference in weight being in Lambert's favor in the proportion of about 20 to 1. He could swim with two men on his back, and was a great pedestrian and boxer, though not in either respect equal to Weston or McCoole, men much his inferior in size. He was five feet eleven in height, by nine feet four in girth, and he accounted for his frightful disproportions by the fact that he drank nothing stronger than water.

He led a moral life, enjoyed lasting health and hearty appetite, and was never married. When he died twelve men bore their heavy load to the grave in a coffin containing lumber sufficient for a small house, and the earth received the fattest if not the fairest of her sons. He is said to have been the biggest man that ever lived. "We ne'er shall look upon his like again," and if, as the ancients said, Pluto allowed but one square foot of standing room in the regions of the dead, the body of Daniel Lambert must have been allowed either to break his laws or burst his dominions.

The Late Alexander B. Brown D. D.

A Discourse Commemorative of the Rev. Alexander B. Brown, D. D.

For many long years the name and person of Dr. Mathew Brown were familiar to all people of all classes who dwelt in this region. While alive his activity was unceasing in behalf of one of our oldest colleges, and was identified with its prosperity. At the present time both city and country see his pupils occupying positions of dignity and active usefulness. And for a long time after his death, his son, Dr. Alexander B. Brown, almost or quite filled the place vacated by the departure of the father. Many of his pupils are also among us—fast attaining, or having already attained to positions of prominence. As a preacher he was, we have been told, more admired than his father. The Discourse named above is an elegantly written tribute to his character and memory, by the Rev. Aaron Williams, D. D. Dr. Brown and Dr. Williams were life-long friends. The Discourse was prepared and delivered and is now published at the request of a Presbyterian congregation in Portsmouth, Ohio, where Dr. Brown for a while exercised his ministry, and where Dr. Williams succeeded him as pastor. The Discourse can be obtained at Davis, Clarke & Co's.

The Pennsylvania Militia.

Adjutant General D. B. McCreary, although only two months in office, presents an interesting report of the operations of the Military Department of the State. He makes a valuable suggestion, which should receive the early attention of the Legislature, and that is the extension of the military tax law of Philadelphia to the State at large. He also recommends that the minimum number required to constitute a company should be reduced. The exhibit of the organized militia shows that there are in Philadelphia one regiment of Grey Reserves, comprising eight companies, one entitled the National Guards, comprising eight companies; six other companies of infantry, one of cavalry and three of artillery. Chester county has one company of infantry, York two, Adams two Schuylkill two, Luzerne two of infantry and one of cavalry, Blair one and Allegheny one. Eighteen counties only send in their returns of enrolled militia, an act of negligence on the part of the Commissioners of the other counties which is highly reprehensible, and which renders them liable to the payment of a heavy fine. The eighteen counties return a total of 121,454 persons subject to military duty. Dauphin returns a total of 5,605. The statement of ordnance, ordnance stores, clothing, &c , is very full, and conveys the information that the State owns seventy cannon, forty-two of which are in the Harrisburg Arsenal, 29,805 muskets, 1,787 rifles, and 2,856 pistols; 1,138 of the latter being revolvers. It may be stated that since the Adjutant General's report was written nine additional companies of infantry have been organized in Philadelphia and two in Allegheny.

Thaddeus Stevens on Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1866.

Dear Sir: So far as I took any position with regard to negro suffrage, it was and is that *universal suffrage is an inalienable right*, and that since the amendments to the Constitution, to deprive the negroes of it would be a violation of the Constitution as well as of a natural right. True, I deemed the hastening of the bestowal of that franchise as very essential to the welfare of the nation, because without it I believe that the Government will pass into the hands of rebels and their friends, and that such an event would be disastrous to the whole country.

With universal suffrage, I believe the true men of the nation can maintain their position. Without it, whether that suffrage be impartial, or *in any way qualified*, I look upon this Republic as likely to relapse into an oligarchy, which will be ruled by coarse copperheadism and proud conservatism.

I have never insisted that the franchise should be unjustly regulated so as to secure a Republican ascendency; but I have insisted, and do insist, that there can be no unjust regulation of that franchise which will give to any other party the power if the Republicans are true to themselves, and do not fall into their usual vice of cowardice.

The Republicans, once beaten into a minority by the force of negro prejudice, will never again obtain the majority, and the nation will become a despotism.

Yours, very respectfully,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Charles is a Sensation in Boston.

The speculators have been so dreadfully bitten that they now indulge but little in the sale of Dickens's tickets, and so the people get their cards without much trouble. Among its minor paragraphs the Boston *Post* of Monday morning has the following, which is good and true to nature.

"What was overheard at Tremont Temple last evening from a bevy of young ladies: "Oh, my, what a pretty rose Mr. Dickens has got in his coat; and it came all the way from London, they say." "Why, what a red face he's got. I thought it was pale and pensive. I don't believe but what he drinks." "That's Dolby, indeed—pray who's Dolby?" "Bless me, never heard of Dolby—he, he regulates things and cues the speculators, they say." "I don't think he reads as well as Mr. Lincoln, the schoolmaster at East Boston." "Do you suppose that the gossip is true about him and Mrs. Dickens? Oh, how some people do talk about other people and other people's affairs, don't they, dear?" "I never thought Squeers such a man as that, and I don't like his Smike a bit." "What a love of a table that is." "Why in the world don't he have a pitcher instead of a decanter for water?—it looks so dreadful rummy."

Mr. Commissioner Wells offers a singular spectacle in his Report on Internal Revenue—that of a public man daring to cross his own "record," and justifying it. Speaking of the tax on cotton, he says:

"If the Commissioner, however, in now advocating the repeal of a tax, for the imposition of which he was formerly earnest, should seem to have exposed himself to the charge of inconsistency, he would say in reply, that it is of much greater importance that he should be ultimately right than that he should have been consistent."

Mr. Wells will never do for a Congressman.

A sensation paragraph is the following from the Chicago *Post:*

On the authority of a private letter from Washington to the editor of this paper, written by a careful and well informed man, we are able to say that the friends of Gen. Grant are apprehensive that he may be assassinated by the desperate villains, the successors if not the accomplices of Booth, who fear him as the next President of the United States. The General himself displays no anxiety, but those about him are unremitting in their watchfulness over his person.

The Hon. Shellabarger, of Ohio, whose health has of late been so bad as to cause him to entertain the purpose of resigning his seat in Congress, is so far improved that his friends may expect shortly to hear from him in his seat again.

Perhaps the Chicago *Tribune* does not know that its Pittsburgh specials are simply ridiculous and impositions—but they are, nevertheless.

Gen. Grant and Congress.

COVINGTON, KY., January 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When in Washington, in September last, I wrote my brother, Dr. A. B. Nixon, of Sacramento, California, a private family letter, some extracts from which have found their way into the newspapers, under the above heading, but so wrested from their connection as to convey a meaning, different from what I wrote or intended. The concluding sentences as they appear in your weekly edition of the 1st instant, are as follows:

"He [Gen. Grant] has told me since I have been here this time, that he approves of everything that Congress has done; but that they did not go far enough in taking the work of reconstruction into their own hands. *I do hope this may be owing to local and merely temporary causes. After having stood up so well in more trying times, he should surely stand firm now.*" In some of the papers it is printed "*the should stand firm now.*"

It may not be of much consequence, but as the extracts, contrary to my expectation, have gotten into the newspapers, it may be worth while to correct an error that may appear to me more glaring than it would to another. The extract, down to the words "their own hand," is correct. Then, in a separate paragraph, the letter proceeded to speak of the defeat of the Republican party, in the recent State election in California, in relation to which defeat were emnloyed the concluding sentences, viz: "I do hope this may be owing to local and merely temporary causes," &c., &c.

I respectfully ask that papers which have published the erroneous extracts will have the kindness to notice this correction.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. NIXON.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your paper of this morning, your correspondent, among other things, says: "I denounce the writer of said article (referring to mine of yesterday) as a willful perverter of the truth, and I defy him to come out over his own proper name, with the figures for his 'hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars.'

Well, here are the figures: In the annual report of said hospital, issued in 1866 *for* 1865, John Harper, Esq., *Treasurer*, says, on page 12: "Appropriations of the Commonwealth received to January 18th, 1865, $239,800 00."

Laws of 1865, March 22d, appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital	$65,159 50
Laws of 1866, April 11th, appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital	82 600 00
Laws of 1867, April 11th, appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital	65,082 00
Total	$452 641 50

I made no charge against the managers or any one one else for squandering money "appropriated or directed to this charitable institution."

Your correspondent says "the Dixmont institution has been keeping from two to three hundred curable and *incurable* patients during the last four years."

In the annual report of the Superintendent and Physician of the Insane Department for 1866, I find on page 19 the following table for 1864, 1865 and 1866:

	Whole No. during year.	Average No. during year.	No. at end of year.
1864	234	151	158
1865	279	182¼	204
1866	330	206¾	236

I have not seen the report for 1867, but have been told the number is 218.

ALLEGHENY.

The Future of the War Office.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* indulges in the following statement and speculation: It has been asserted over and over again that the Senate will stand by Mr. Stanton. The assertion is mere guess-work, and its credibility must be measured by the judgment of the guesser. I could name you half a dozen Senators, properly classed as leading men, who declare that they don't yet yet know how they will vote when the question is taken. And, indeed, how can any man decide till he has weighed the evidence? For the question is, after all, one for judicial decision. Senator Wilson says that he believes the Senate will agree with Mr. Howard in supporting the Secretary. I don't know any Senator whose opinion on this point is entitled to more consideration than his. Granting that it is resolved, finally, that there is not sufficient cause for the President's action, what then? He is notified, in the usual manner, by the Secretary, of the conclusion reached by the Senate. What then? This is the very question that scores of persons here are asking. For it is clear that a mere notification of this sort will not put Mr. Stanton into possession of the office. Must the Senate also officially inform him and General Grant of its action, and can the General then retire to headquarters and the Secretary then again enter upon duty? Or must the President give such notification to Grant and Stanton? And if the old status cannot be restored till Mr. Johnson does this, may he not take his own time for action? And if he chooses to delay for a month can the Senate reach him for disrespect or contumacy? You notice that there are a dozen questions of this sort that may be easily asked. I presume that the Senate, in deciding that Mr. Stanton is not out of office, will also decide how he shall actually get in again. I have excellent reasons for believing that he doesn't desire to keep it, and that Gen. Grant doesn't desire to retain it. Mr. Stanton says now, as he has for more than a year, that he personally prefers the place of a private citizen—whether he will resign immediately after being reinstated, is a question that I doubt if even his most intimate friend can answer. Gen. Grant will be very willing to retire from the War Office. He considers himself there by the positive order of the President, and is by no means pleased with the work given him to do. Whether he will consider himself at liberty to leave in case he is notified by the Senate that the removal of Mr. Stanton is not concurred in, is a different question—one on which, I think, he has not reached a decision. We are speculating, as you will observe, on the presumption that the President will follow his usual course and be ugly in regard to this matter. He will surprise us greatly if he is sensible and temperate.

Employment of Women in New York.

Fifteen thousand women, according to the lowest estimate of the *Evening Post*, earn their living in New York under conditions which are far from satisfactory. Popular prejudice is the hardest obstacle against which they have to contend, and that not the prejudice of others, but of their own minds. A woman of education in reduced circumstances can, if she has capital, open a boarding house, and if she has not, can teach. Those are about the only occupations which her notions of respectability allow her, and as a consequence, the business is overstocked. Those women of a lower social standing, who are placed upon their own resources, have also their prejudices. The position of servant, in which good wages and good board might be obtained, is scorned, and the girl who is above such work ekes out a bare existence on six dollars a week at some trade, with the ever present risk of finding herself out of work. The idea of marriage, which is declared, with how much truth we dare not say, to possess the mind of every woman, is one great hindrance to the efficiency of working women, as it interferes with their thoroughness and limits their ambition. But there are some pursuits in which women, if inclined to devote themselves to business, may secure not only a comfortable, but a handsome subsistence. Salaries of from $25 to $50 a week are paid saleswomen in perfumery establishments, who control a regular set of customers, and as managers in some kinds of business they command one, two and three thousand dollars a year. The highest known salary paid a woman in New York is $5,000. But these are exceptional cases, and the great majority of women dependent upon their own labor for subsistence must find their place in the more usual pursuits, and there social prejudice stands in th ir way.

Mr. Edwin de Leon, who was at one time one of the Confederate agents in Europe, is publishing in the *Citizen* a series of interesting articles on the secret history of the Confederate diplomacy abroad. We have already referred to some of the statements which they contain. In the number for last week he gives interesting personal sketches of Judge Bost, W. L. Yancey and Mr. Dudley Mann, who were the first Commissioners sent abroad by the Confederate Government. He states a fact of some interest in connection with the celebrated seizure of Mason and Slidell from an English steamer, and the general expectation that the British demand for their release would be refused by the United States Government, and that a war with England would follow, which was quite certain to secure Confederate independence. Mr. Yancey, it seems, did not share in these sanguine expectations of his colleagues; he said he "knew Mr. Seward too well to hope that he would commit so suicidal a blunder, and that the difficulty was sure to be tided over." The confirmation of his fears satisfied him that they had nothing to hope from foreign aid, and he soon after came home and entered the Confederate Senate, a field of labor much more congenial to his tastes than diplomatic service.

A machine for making wrought-iron and brass-butt hinges has been invented in Paris, and has lately been brought to this country. Sheet iron or sheet brass is employed, of proper thickness. The hinges are made complete for market in one single machine. Two strips of metal enter the machine on one side from coils; on the opposite side is placed a coil of wire, which enters and forms the hinge rivets, the screw-holes and counter-sinks all being made in one operation. One hundred hinges of the smallest size leave the machine per minute, in a condition to be packed for market. One machine will make five different sizes of butts—four-inch hinges being made at the rate of from 25 to 30 per minute.

Says a Washington dispatch: "Gen. Meade is evidently going to take a different course in his military department from that pursued by Gen. Pope. He has informed the Georgia convention that he will remove the objections in the way of its pay, and has given Gen. Grant to understand that he will gladly listen to recommendations from him in reference to his procedure. The President and the *Intelligencer* are in trouble in consequence. Meade would be removed if the President dared, and one of his creatures put in his place."

PERSONAL.

—The Cleveland *Leader* says: We hear from a source which is of the highest authority that Ben Wade most emphatically denies that he is a candidate for Congress in place of our friend General Garfield, and says that all persons who have used his name in this connection have done so without authority and in violation of his wishes. We cordially commend the prudence of this veteran statesman, and heartily welcome him back to private life.

—A letter from Rome, dated December 17th, says: At a rather advanced hour yesterday evening Cardinal Andrea ascended in apparent agitation the splendid staircase of the Vatican which leads to the apartments of the Pope. As he arrived in the antechambers, and was assisted by the footman in taking off his hat and cloak, what was their surprise, when they found him to be dressed in the simple black garment of an abbot instead of his tunica of cardinal. The Cardinal had pushed obedience to its extreme limits, by respecting the brief suspense of his dignities imposed upon him, and considered it his duty to present himself to the Sovereign Pontiff in the garment of penitence.

—Thaddeus Stevens is in his seat at the opening of the House every morning, and though rarely rising to speak, he is constantly surrounded by members, who consult his judgment on current topics and duties. He never was brighter or better tempered, and many of his sayings should be remembered for record. A few days ago, while a noisy Copperhead member was shouting his love of the white rebels South and his hate of the black man, a gentleman, who was listening to the tirade, said to Mr. Stevens, "I wonder what that angry Democrat wants?" "Why," said the old man, with a quiet smile, "what he wants most is—*brains!*" Mr. Stevens cannot ascend the stairs leading to the Capitol, so two stout fellows are employed to carry him up. The other day as they were bearing along their not very heavy burden, he turned to them and said: "Have you ever thought, my friends, who will be kind enough to take all this trouble for me when you two invalids have died?" The men laughed heartily at the veteran's grim philosophy.

—It is asserted that with possibly one other exception, Mr. Trenholm is the only man in South Carolina who has what would pass for a respectable income from his property. He is very rich, and his wealth was acquired while he was Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Government and by means of the facilities afforded by that position. Gov. Aiken, who, before the war, was one of the richest men in the State, has now barely enough to live upon, and the great body of the planters, traders and business men, who once had handsome properties, are now utterly destitute. Some have considerable tracts of land but no money to buy the implements required for its cultivation.

—One day last week Mr. Seward entered the House of Representatives and took a seat down in front of the clerk's desk. It was soon noised about that the Secretary of State was in the Hall, and there was a good deal of curiosity to see him. His seat was in a place where few either in the galleries or upon the floor of the House could see him. In a few moments in came Thad Stevens, very slowly, and when he was in front of Seward he stopped and shook hands with him. Seward moved along to another seat, and the two illustrious men sat down together, in pleasant conversation, as if they had been brothers.

—Charles Dickens's readings in New York are at an end. A movement is said to be on foot to tender him a grand complimentary banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the course of a few days—though it was given out on his arrival here that he would make it an inflexible rule to decline all courtesies of that character.

—It is related of George Francis Train that Mrs. Ellett, when in London some years since, was astonished one day to get a card from the irrepressible George, with his compliments, asking if he could do anything for her. She replied that she wanted to travel on the Continent, and would like to find a small party to go with. G. F. T. immediately advertised for a "small party" to travel with Mrs. Ellett on the Continent, and the poor woman was actually alarmed at having several infants sent to her residence as traveling companions.

—The King of Siam has conferred upon Sir John Bowring the title of "Phraya Siamitre Maha Yesa," for services rendered to the Siamese. This is the highest dignity that can be borne by a foreigner.

—Mr. William Cullen Bryant receives from Mr. Robert Bonner $3,000 for three poems for the *Ledger*—the largest sum ever paid any author for the same number of words.

—Bryant's old age is one of the most beautiful of which the annals of literature tell. In his seventy-fourth year his mind is still coherent and vigorous, and ever and anon he sings us a song as sweet almost as any to which he made the world listen in his youth. Does not Emerson say that he who loves is in no condition old? And is not the love of the poet wide and great? In a letter from Bryant read at the recent reunion of the Williams College Association, held at Boston, he says: "You ask me for a few lines of verse to be read at your annual festival of the alumni of Williams College. I am very ill at occasional verses. Such as it is my vein is not of that sort. I find it difficult to satisfy myself. Besides, it is the December of life with me. I try to keep a few flowers in pots—mere remembrancers of a more genial season, which is now with the things of the past. If I can have a carnation or two for Christmas, I think myself fortunate. You write as if I had nothing to do in fulfilling your request but to go out and gather under the hedges and by the brooks, a bouquet of flowers that spring spontaneously, and throw them upon your table. If I were to try, what would you say if it proved to be only a little bundle of dead stalks and withered leaves, which my dim sight had mistaken for fresh green sprays and blossoms?" Unconsciously the golden-hearted old man wrote his poem even while protesting his inability to do so.

—The New York correspondent of the Rochester, New York, *Democrat*, serves up the following entertaining dish: The fact that Grace Church had given a call to the Rev. Henry C. Potter, gave a surprise to those who knew his youth, and no doubt startled many of the clergy by the destruction of well cherished expectations. At least fifty reputable and gifted men have had their eyes fixed hopefully on that pulpit, and perhaps hardly a less number have been canvassed by the vestry. The agony is now over, and Mr. Potter is the fortunate man who steps into the richest pastorate in the Union. At an age which must be considerably under thirty, Mr. Potter enters into the service of the brilliant and fashionable Grace Church, with a parsonage of exquisite beauty and a salary of $10,000 per annum. This is better than Mr. Beecher's emoluments, and he has been considered the best paid of all American preachers. He receives $12,000 without a house; and Mr. Potter's future residence would rent quickly for $4,000. But we are not surprised at the choice made by the Church. Mr. Potter is not only a promising young man, but has the prestige of a strong family name. He is the grandson of President Nott, and the son of Alonzo Potter, who was one of the highest dignitaries of the church, and who was Bishop of Pennsylvania at the same time that his brother, Horatio Potter, was Bishop of New York. Alonzo Potter left a family of sons whose gifts and characters are of high distinction. Robert Potter was a General in the Federal service, and was wounded at Roanoke. He is now managing a large railway corporation in Pennsylvania. Edward Potter is an architect of much promise. Eliphalet Potter is a successful Episcopal minister laboring in Pennsylvania. He has recently established a large seminary at Bethlehem, and has obtained for it an endowment of $500,000. Howard Potter is one of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., the largest and richest banking house in New York. Clarkson Potter is an eminent commercial lawyer, likewise settled in New York. These men are distinguished for fine personal appearance, and also for generosity of soul. We know of one clergyman who has received from the two last mentioned several thousand dollars in benefactions for his own use as well as that of others. The Reverend Henry C. Potter, in accepting the call to Grace Church, leaves a field in which he was highly valued. His ministerial services were commenced at Troy, whence he was soon called to an important church at Boston, and he is now invited to the First Episcopal pulpit in America.

POLITICAL.

Wayne M'Veigh, of Chester county, Pa., is in the field as a candidate for United States Senator. He is a young man of education and ability, but is too young and inexperienced to sit by his father-in-law in the United States Senate Chamber.

The Bedford *Gazette* nominates Hon. Edgar Cowan as a candidate for Vice-President.

—The Hamburg *State Guard* says:—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* recommends the Eastern Republicans should unite on Henry C. Carey as a candidate for United States Senator. Would it not be well to recommend the North or West to look out a little for its own interest on the same subject.

General Grant a Pennsylvanian by Birth.

It will certainly add to the popularity of the hero of the war, U. S. Grant, to be known as a Pennsylvanian by birth, and we are glad the proof is at hand to establish the fact. The *Greensburg Herald* of the 8th inst. claims the General as a native of Westmoreland county, and thus asks for further proof to corroborate the evidence it already has on this subject. The following is the *Herald's* statement:

It may be known to but very few persons in this county, that the father of General U. S. Grant, was born in Westmoreland county. The old gentleman says that is so, and that his father's name was Noah Grant, who was a shoemaker, and lived several miles west of Greensburg. The old gentleman has expressed to Mr. Covode a desire to visit this county and the particular spot where he was born. Can any of the old settlers in Hempfield or N. Huntingdon township have any recollection of Noah Grant, and where he lived? If any one can give us information on the matter, we will see that the old gentleman is put in possession of it. If we can get authentic knowledge of the spot, the citizens of the county will most likely be favored with a visit from the father of our General and the next President of the United States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Projects---Operations of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad---General Items.

—The citizens of Lancaster favorable to the construction of a new railroad from that city to New York, by way of Morgantown, New Holland, and Churchtown, held a meeting on Saturday evening. A portion of the road is now built as far as Flemington, New Jersey, and meetings favorable to the enterprise have been held at various points along the route. Messrs. E. H. Yundt and George M. Franklin, were appointed delegates to attend a meeting of delegates from other points, to be held at Limerick Station, in Montgomery county, Pa., on Wednesday, January 15, 1868. David Bair, George M. Steinman, George D. Sprecher, Henry W. Hager and John D. Skiles were nominated for commissioners, and the delegates instructed to present their names for ratification at the meeting to be held at Limerick Station on the 15th instant. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, at 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Jan. 18, 1868.

—The Clarion, Pa., *Democrat*, says there is some prospect of another railroad being built through Clarion county. It says: "One of our prominent citizens recently received a letter from a reliable source, stating that a wealthy company of capitalists in New York, the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, the Reading Railroad Company, the Winslow Colliery Company, and perhaps others, had secured sufficient charters for them to build a road across this section of the State, and were determined to proceed with it at once. We presume that the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company may be seeking to make this eastern connection, as we understand that since the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased the Pan Handle Railroad they have made another Western route—leaving out the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road."

—The following is a partial statement of the business of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad during the past year: The passengers over the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad for the year 1867 number 162,000. The total tonnage for the year was 771,713,413 lbs, or nearly 385,857 tons, of which the coal freight was 533,019,394 lbs., or 266,509 tons; merchandise 78,008,493 lbs., or 39,004 tons; iron ore 38,286 tons; lumber and timber 14,883 tons; rolled iron and nails 2,596 tons; bloom and pig iron 29,607 tons. Of this the heaviest portion is local between Erie and Newcastle, or over one hundred miles of the road. The through tonnage, that is the freight from Erie to Pittsburgh, the latter portion of the route over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from New Castle, gives a total of 96,337,226 pounds, or 48,168 tons, or about one-eighth of the whole amount. The freight brought to the new dock at Erie was shipped away in 417 cargoes. The freight received at the dock from the Lake was 61 cargoes, aggregating 60,766,240 pounds of iron ore, which was forwarded to furnaces on the road and to Pittsburgh. The freight received at Erie from stations on the road was 47,631,290 pounds of coal; 2,556,045 pounds of manufactured iron; 11,517,190 pounds of lumber and timber, and 10,613,673 pounds of merchandise.

—The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, in the year 1867, amounted to $1,278,713, an increase of $50,905 over the preceding year.

—The subject of refreshment cars on passenger trains has been discussed for some time, and is at length to be put to a practical test on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road. The Chicago *Railway Journal* speaks of this car as follows: This car is intended to run in the middle of the train with every facility for free ingress or egress at either end. Imagine (as you enter) a splendid dining counter extending one side of the car, amply provided with every creature comfort, and a bill of fare before you from which you can order any of the substantials or luxuries of the season and have them promptly served up to you by civil and attentive waiters. In another portion of the apartment is the Ladies' Dining Saloon, which is private and exclusive, while the car is so arranged that passengers passing in and out, will not interfere with those dining. There will be no upholstery to retain the smell of cookery, and everything about it will be clean, wholesome and inviting; Such is what this model car is, and what other cars like it are expected to be. It is a miniature "Delmonico" on wheels, fully meeting our idea of a first class refreshment car.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

Boston, Albany and Rochester

ONE AND TWO SEATED CUTTERS,

Of elegant styles and fine finish, for sale at the Union Carriage Manufactory of

STONER & MARLATT, corner Penn street and Cecils alley.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF PATRICK DUFFY FOR A DISCHARGE UNDER THE INSOLVENT LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA. No. 963, December Term, 1867. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had in the above stated case on SATURDAY, 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, before the said Court, at which time and place he, the said Patrick Duffy, will be discharged, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE HELVETIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH, PA., FOR A CHARTER OF INCORPORATION. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pa. No. 200, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Association above named have petitioned the Court to grant them a Charter of Incorporation; that the said petition and the Constitution of the said Association have been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of said Court, in accordance with the order of Court, and that said Charter will be granted at the next term of the said Court, unless exceptions thereto be in the meantime filed.

HAMPTON & DALZELL, Solicitors for Petitioners.

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PRICES REDUCED.

FRENCH MERINOS,

PLAID POPLINS,

BLACK ALPACAS,

MOUSLIN DELAINS,

For sale at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of HAILMAN, RAHM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. HAILMAN having sold his entire interest to WM. COLEMAN. The business will be continued under the name and style of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.

GEO. W. HAILMAN,
FR. RAHM,
W. VARNUM,
W. C. MACRUM.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1868.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN recommending the new firm to the many friends and patrons of the "Duquesne Iron and Steel Works," and solicit for them the continuance of favors so largely extended to the old firm.

GEO. W. HAILMAN.

DUQUESNE

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON, NAILS, SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL, &c.

Warehouse—No. 77 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.

CHEAP CARPETS.

THIRTY DAYS CLEARANCE SALE OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &c.,

STILL CONTINUES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.'S.

23 FIFTH STREET.

They offer their whole stock, the largest and most complete in the city, at

UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS 25c PER YARD.

STATEMENT OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, at Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1856.

1. Capital		$ 250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
2. Assets:		
Stock, due bills, each secured by two approved names	$125,000 00	
United States 7-30's	116,000 00	
Cash in Bank	26,653 50	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	46,507 32	
Book Accounts for premiums	2,006 85	—316,167 67
3. Amount of premiums received in 1867		46,261 64
4. Interest received in 1867		12,145 98
5. Paid in 1867, as follows, viz:		
Net Losses	$26,076 55	
Return Premiums	2,260 07	
Re-insurance	384 68	
Dividend No 1	5,000 00	
Commissions	3,030 62	
Board of Underwriters	178 00	
U. S. Gov't Taxes	945 42	
State Taxes credited	870 19	
Salaries, Rents, Stamps, Telegraphic and all other expenses than those above enumerated	4,855 93	41,019 24
6. Amount of outstanding risks, December 31, 1867		1,030,616 74
7. Amount of Losses, unadjusted, Claims against the Company, and Debts of every character, not exceeding		13,500 00

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

NEW PRINTS, NEW DELAINES,
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CRASH, COTTON AND LINEN DIAPER,
TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN,
FURNITURE CHECK,
TICKING, GINGHAMS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
TRIMMING, SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK,

AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

540 MILES

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED,

THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE

Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

Was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1—UNITED STATES BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate or $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these Bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders, are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3—THE LAND GRANT,

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant of absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which Eight Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars have been paid on the work already done.

The Means Sufficient to Build the Road.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles), at the average rate of sixty eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as follows:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.;
S. McLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street;
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
And KRAMER & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

January 8, 1868. NEW YORK. MWF2D

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COOPER FIRE ARMS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, January 14, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and to receive the Annual Report, will be held on MONDAY, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

JAS. MASLIN COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL** for the election of Managers, will be held at the Hospital at DIXMONT, on WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Contributors are requested to take the train which leaves Allegheny at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HARPER, Secretary.

☞ **NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF** Stock Certificates in the FEDERAL OIL COMPANY, not regularly transferred on the Books of the Company, will please present them immediately at the office of the subscriber, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock streets, for transfer. It is thought advisable to dispose of the property (real and personal) and divide proceeds among Stockholders. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by the Board, and paper conferring authority for signatures of Stockholders will be found at the office of

A. B. MILLS, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1868.

☞ **NOTICE—PERSONS HAVING** claims against CULVER, PENN & CO., or any member of the firm, are requested to present them to us before January 20th for settlement on the terms proposed in our circular of September 27, 1867.

The same terms of settlement are offered to Depositors, Bill-holders and Stockholders for their respective claims against

The Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa.;
The Bank of Crawford County, of Meadville, Pa.;
The Petroleum Bank of Titusville, Pa.;
The Oil City Bank of Oil City, Pa.;
A. D. Cotton & Co., Bankers, Petroleum Center, Pa.

CULVER, PENN & CO., Reno, Venango county, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ **DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., January 13, 1868.

The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

PITTS'H, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4, 1867.

☞ **DIVIDEND NO 16.—THE** Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government Tax, on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending December 31st, and the semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) less Government Tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds payable on and after THURSDAY, 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The Transfer Books will close on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 P. M. and reopen on FRIDAY, January 17th, 1868.

By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, January 9, 1868.

☞ **THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY** have declared a Dividend on the Stock of said Company of TWO PER CENT. for the past six months, or One Dollar a Share, payable free from U. S. revenue tax, to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, at the office of said Company, No. 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA OIL CO., Pittsburgh, January 8, 1868.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of the Columbia Oil Company, have this day declared a Dividend, No. 29, of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, 13th instant.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., HAND STREET, January 6th, 1868.

☞ **DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS** of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of the Capital Stock, payable forthwith, at the Citizens' National Bank.

B. K. WILSON, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, January 6, 1868.

☞ **DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS** of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of Government and State tax, payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

PITTSBURG NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, January 2d, 1868.

☞ **THE DIRECTORS OF THIS** Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government Tax.

J. H. HILL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership of MICHELS, ALBERTSON & CO., heretofore existing in the business of manufacturing and dealing in Window Glass and Glassware has been dissolved by the withdrawal of SAMUEL ALBERTSON, such dissolution dating from December 6th, 1867. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, at No. 13 Wood street.

MICHELS, ALBERTSON & CO.

IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE firm of Michels, Albertson & Co., I take pleasure in commending the remaining copartners to the continued patronage of our late customers.

SAMUEL ALBERTSON.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE firm of Michels, Albertson & Co., will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the name and style of MICHELS, ROEHLING & CO., at No. 13 Wood street.

MICHELS, ROEHLING & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., have this day, January 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips, having sold their entire interest to J. C. Vanhook and J. Bruce McClelland. The business of the concern will be settled by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, J. C. VANHOOK, and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.

H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

WE CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND to the favorable consideration of our former patrons our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

eod

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM HOLMES

Has this day been admitted to a Partnership in our business. Name and style of firm to continue as heretofore.

A. GARRISON & CO.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. tf

BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of William Burns, Bankrupt, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns. In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM BURNS, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns, of Corsica, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. P. JONES.

Limestone, Clarion co., Pa., Dec. 6, 1867. w

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 7th day of January A. D., 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM P. GRAHAM, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

w

PEARCE'S

Celebrated Philadelphia Crackers,

Put up expressly for family use and packed nicely in tin cans, from 7 to 12 pounds each.

RECEIVED FRESH, WEEKLY.

Albert Biscuit, Cream Biscuit,
Wine Biscuit, Soda Biscuit,
Graham Wafers, Pearl Wafers,
Butter Crackers, Water Crackers,
Graham Crackers, Toast Crackers,
Boston Crackers,
Oyster Crackers.

Cans returnable at prices charged. Jobbers supplied at Eastern prices.

REYMER & BROS, Agents,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES!—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES,

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

ws

WANTED, WANTED, WANTED.

A thorough, experienced and practical

BOOKKEEPER.

Wanted to close up a set of Books. Best of references required. Can be done evenings. Inquire at

55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

ACCOUNTS

INVESTIGATED, BALANCED AND CLOSED,

By an experienced Practical Accountant. Address

POSTOFFICE BOX NO. 505, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,

380 Liberty street.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by

DANIEL WALLACE, 353 Liberty street.

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine stock at McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S, 45 Wood street

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 235 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON .... LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING .... MANAGER.
T. B. HANN .... STAGE MANAGER.

Last night but three of the eminent Tragedienne,

MRS. EMMA WALLER,

Who will appear in her world renowned character of Meg Merilies.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 15th, 1868, will be presented the great three act drama of GUY MANNERING; OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY

Meg Merilles .... Mrs. Emma Waller.

To conclude with the farce of the DEAD SHOT.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON Benefit for the Widow of the late H. M. FITZGERALD. All the Varieties Company will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. D. HESS .... MANAGER.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1868.

UNDINE,

WITH JARRET & PALMER'S

GRAND VEINNOISE BALLET

NINE PREMIERES AND THIRTY CORYPHEES

Are comprised in this Grand Ballet.

The Dramatic Cast presents a most extraordinary combination, embracing

Miss Emily Thorne as .... Undine.
Mr. McKee Rankin as .... Sir Hubert.
Mr. A. M. Hernandez as .... Kumlebon.

Introducing his Great Guitar Solos.

☞ Sale of Reserved Seats will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, at MELLOR'S, No. 81 Wood street.

PRICES:

Admission	75c
Reserved Seats	$1
Family Circle	50c
Galley	25c

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE

DANCING ACADEMY,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

58 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

BOOTS

AND

SHOES.

A. LEGGATE,

159 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises, WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, by Wm. McCall's, Sr., heirs, SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, situate three miles east of Wilkinsburg, on the Greensburg turnpike, with good house and barn, orchard of good fruit, and other improvements. Also, one tenant house. 35 acres of the above being good Coal Land. All of which will be sold in whole or in parts to suit customers. Terms made known on day of sale. Further information can be obtained at 487 Liberty street, or at J. S. M'CALL'S, East Liberty. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. eod

STOCK SALES.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 103 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

CAPITAL .... $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Pittsburgh, January 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 500,037 67
U. S. Bonds Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other U. S. Bonds	30,000 00
Specie and Other Lawful Money	175,723 78
Due by Banks	82,070 03
Real Estate and Banking House	43,597 75
Expenses and Premiums	431 79
Furniture and Fixtures	3,666 00
	$1,335,527 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund and Earnings		25,567 17
Circulation		448,500 00
Due Depositors	$280,304 74	
Due Banks and Bankers	64,466 11	—344,770 85
Dividends Unpaid		16,689 00
		$1,335,527 02

I certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

J. S. H. HILL, Cashier.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES.

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire, Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly probated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. E. REATH,
Executors.

December 11, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY BARBERA GARBER, deceased, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay for payment to the subscriber.

M. M. BOSWORTH, Administrator, Lawrenceville, Pa.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial

THE PAPACY.

The Latest Allocution.

The following is a translation of the Allocution which the Pope addressed to the Secret Consistory held on the 20th ultimo:

"VENERABLE BRETHREN: Rich in mercy, God, who consoles us in all our tribulations, mingles joys with sorrows, venerable brethren, in order that, hoping always in Him, and not being intimidated by obstacles, we may walk with a step which is always firmer in the way of righteousness, and that, supporting without fear the cause of His holy Church, we may devote all our strength to the complete discharge of our apostolic ministry. Every one sees most clearly how many testimonies of His divine goodness the most merciful Lord deigns to lavish upon us in the midst of the most serious calamities with which the Church in these times of great iniquity is afflicted, and in the midst of the grave perils with which this Apostolic See is tried and surrounded in all directions. While Satan, his satellites, and his children do not cease to let loose their fury in the most horrible manner against our Divine religion; against us, and against the chair of St. Peter, oppressing and tormenting the populations of most unhappy Italy, so long devoted to us, the God of mercy and goodness unveils Himself in an open and wonderful way to His Church; He hastens to its aid, and grants to it the support of His all-powerful might.

"And hence it is, venerable brethren, that all the prelates of the Catholic world, closely united to us by the bonds of faith and charity, unanimous in supporting the Holy See, and moved by one sole thought, one common sentiment, constantly defend, some by the living voice, others with the pen, the cause of Catholicity, ourselves and the Holy See. Even the laity in the great public assemblies of Europe raise their voice for the protection of the Catholic Church and of this Holy See, on behalf of our temporal power, and of the sovereignty of that See. Above all, the cause of our temporal power has, in the Senate of Paris and in the Corps Legislatif, just been splendidly and magnificently defended, almost with unanimous votes and with the applause and to the joy of all good men.

"The Catholic populations, deeply execrating the abominable perfidy of our enemies, have hastened and rejoiced to testify their filial affection for us by brilliant demonstrations, to proclaim their piety and their veneration for the Holy See, and to assuage its sorrows by frequent contributions; and the faithful of both sexes, even the poor, have brought us the aid of their money. And one can point, among ecclesiastics as among laymen, to the most illustrious writers who in their works, and the most eloquent orators who in their speeches in the midst of great political assemblies, glory in defending and supporting the venerable and indisputable principles of righteousness, of truth, and of the Holy See; and they have defended them with ardor and talent, victoriously refuting all the falsehoods of their adversaries.

"And how many men of the noblest birth, in almost all countries, full of fervor for the cause of religion, leaving their relations, their wives and their children, have hastened to the defense of our city, and, disregarding all fatigues and all perils, have not hesitated to enroll themselves in our army and to expose their lives for the Church, for ourselves and for the sovereignty of our Holy See! Catholic parents themselves, inflamed with the spirit of their religion, have sent their sons, even an only one, for the defense of the Holy See; and imitating the illustrious example of the mother of the Maccabees, the y have gloried and rejoiced at seeing them shed their blood for such a cause. Moreover, the people subject to our civil authority, although exposed to the most criminal snares from the most perverse men, to menaces and evils of every kind, have nevertheless remained firm and stable in their duty toward us and the Holy See. Among them the people of Rome, who are especially dear to us and merit all our praise, have greatly distinguished themselves; for nearly all the citizens of every grade, and of every condition in our Holy city, have vied in proving to us their affection and submission towards us, and their obedience to the civil authority of ourselves and our Holy See, and have burned with a desire to assist us. You know, also venerable brethren, how our soldiers, worthy, beyond contradiction, of all praise, have distinguished themselves by their fidelity; with what admirable bravery they have fought against the bands of those criminal men, and with what glory they have fallen on the field of battle in the cause of the Church.

"Moreover, you are not ignorant, venerable brethren, how great has been the fidelity of our soldiers, how worthy of all praise, and with what admirable valor they have fought against a band of most wicked men, and with what glory they have died in combating for the Church. And you well know that the most serene and most powerful Emperor of the French nation, considering our most serious perils, sent his valiant troops, who, with their most excellent leaders, were glad to aid, with all joy and zeal, our army, especially in the combats of Mentana and Monte Rotondo, to fight bravely by their side and to face death to the glory of their high fame. Nor are you ignorant that, especially in the field of sacred missions, the Divine light of the Gospel, every day more splendid, receives, with the help of God and our most holy religion, greater increase every day, and that those who stand in the darkness and in the shadow of death take refuge in the bosom of holy Mother Church, when the darkness of their minds is dispersed; and that everywhere various pious institutions, most useful to all classes, and for the needs of Christian and civil society, are every day on the increase. All these things, briefly referred to by us, together with the manifold snares of wicked men, discovered and defeated in a wonderful manner, evidently show how the omnipotent and merciful Lord, in whose hands are the hearts of men, most miraculously defends and protects His Church, confirms most clearly the promise that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her, and that he is with us forever until the consummation of all time. Wherefore, venerable brethren, let us always give our deepest and never ending thanks to the most clement Father of mercies for so many favors received, and, placing in him alone all our hope and confidence, let us not cease to beseech Him with most fervent prayers that, through the merits of His only begotten son, Jesus Christ, He may continue to save His Church from all calamities, and free us from His and our enemies, and to confound and make vain their impious counsels and desires. And let us beseech Him likewise that He may deign to bring back to a saving penitence, and to a true sense of justice, those enemies, and likewise those who, fighting against us, were made our prisoners, and who, treated most charitably by us, persist in their obstinacy. And in order that God may the more readily hear our prayers, let us make use of, first of all, the intercession of the immaculate Virgin Mary, who is our most loving mother and the most powerful help of Christians, who obtains what she lacks, and cannot be frustrated; next of the most holy St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and of the coapostle Paul, and all the saints who reign with Christ in heaven. Before concluding, however, we cannot refrain from rendering deserved and most ample praise, and to express the most grateful sentiments of our mind, to all and each of those who, by voice or writing, or by aid in any respect, have endeavored, even to the peril of their lives, to defend, to the great glory of their names, our cause, the cause of the Holy See, and of the Church. And let us not fail in all our prayers and orisons to humbly and fervently beseech God, from whom proceeds every good and perfect gift, that He may deign to heap upon those sons of the Church, who are most dear to us, and its most valorous defenders, the richest gifts of the Divine grace and all heavenly blessings."

The Royal Palace of Spain.

It is far more splendid than the Tuileries, or any palace in France, England, Germany or Italy. It cost more than five millions of dollars a hundred years ago, and that was a much greater sum of money then than now. It has been enlarged and embellished from year to year ever since. When we drove up to the grand court, it was so formidable filled with cavalry that we thought the predicted insurrection was imminent, and the army had been summond to the defense of the palace. Not at all. These mounted soldiers are only the regular guard that, day and night, stand sentries to protect the sacred person of her serene and Catholic majesty from the violent hands of her loving people. In this inner court, or square, the cavalry, in long line and fierce array, are ready for a fight with the revolutionists, if they are brave enough, or mad enough, to try their hands in a tussel with the troops of government, trained and paid to defend the existing order of things. From the windows of the armory this martial parade was imposing, though there were but a few hundreds of mounted men. The officers were clad in polished steel back and breast-plates, which flash brightly in the sun. The uniform is brilliant and the riding splendid. Artillery companies; with cannon mounted, drawn by horses, manœuver in the square, crossing and recrossing constantly, under the eye of the royal household. A long line of lounging people look on also; and as they go and come all day, an impression is certainly insinuated by this military parade that the goverment is always ready to take care of itself.

The palace stands on the verge of a height that commands a wide and exciting view of the plains of Castile. The thought of what those plains have been in the last two thousand years, makes them of more than romantic interest to one who takes in the past with the present. What successive tides of conquest have there ebbed and flowed! To know that Charles V. and Napoleon and Wellington have followed one another up those shaded avenues to this summit, with their legions, is enough to invest them with grandeur. And here, in this armory, is the very sword that Gonzalo of Cordova wore, and the sword with which Ferdinand, the saint and hero, smote the Moors; and the sword of Charles V., and the complete suit of armor which the great emperor often wore, and in which he was painted by Titian; and the suit of armor worn by Bobadil, the last Moorish king who sat on the throne of this Alhambra, and who left it behind, doubtless, when he delivered his sword into the hands of Ferdinand and Isabella, at the foot of the hill on which I am writing. We had thought revolvers a modern invention, but here are elegant pistols on the same principle, used in the 17th century, and now as good as new. A crown, a sword, a helmet, or some other weapon, illustrates the life of all the heroes of Spanish history; and the number of warlike memorials here displayed is about three thousand. How men managed to fight while clad from head to foot in these suits of steel armor is to me, a non-combatant, one of the mysteries of the art of war. We read of tournaments, and, more to be wondered at, of battle-fields, where all the knights are clothed from head to foot in the identical garments that are now before us, or in others made after the same pattern; and how, with such a weight of steel, and so constrained in the freedom of action, they could manage to wield their swords and thrust their spears, I do not understand. They were not men of more physical power than our soldiers. Some of them were less than the present average size of men. But they were mighty men with the sword. The Toledo blade was quite equal to that of Damascus; and the helmet was often insufficient to save the brain, when the sword, in a strong hand came down, cleaving through steel and skull.—*Letter to N. Y. Observer.*

The Ocean Bottom.

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives some new sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Bank," near Hayti:

The banks of coral on which my divings were made are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet when submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight.

The bottom of the ocean in many places, is as smooth as a marble floor; others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving reality to the imaginary abode of some water-nymph. In other places the pendants form arch after arch, and, as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through in the deep winding avenues, he finds that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral which had long been buried beneath old ocean's wave. Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if the loftier columns were towers belonging to those stately temples that are now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs, and plants in every crevice of the corals where water had deposited the earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and entirely different from plants that I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea-fan of immense size of variegated colors, and the most brilliant hue. The fish which inhabit these "Silver Banks" I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sunfish; from the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow to the voracious shark.

Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats and dogs, some of small size resembled the bull terriers. Some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move.

To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of a naturalist so to do, require more than my limits allow; for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sun fish, star fish, white shark and blue or shovel-nose shark were often seen.

There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fish in their position as a shrub, the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose when in full bloom, and were of all hues. There were the ribbon fish, from four or five inches to three feet in length; their eyes are very large, and protrude like those of a frog.

Another fish is spotted like a leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like beavers, in which they spawn, and the male or female watches the ekg until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle, some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds.

Gambling Extraordinary.

The newspapers have a story of Commodore Vanderbilt seeing a black-leg's bluff at poker, and going a thirty-thousond-dollar steamboat better; but this is hardly up to an affair of which we recollect reading long since in a Mississippi paper. In the days when the Hon. George Poindexter represented the State in the Federal Senate, say some thirty-five years ago, before the time of railroads, he started from Natchez by an up-river boat on his way to Washington. The Agricultural Bank, having a heavy deposit to make in one of the Pittsburgh banks, entrusted the money to his charge. Before twenty-four hours had elapsed some of the sporting fraternity were making up a little game, and invited the Senator to take a hand, to which, nothing loth, he consented. The game ran about the usual course of such things while the professionals were taking the measure of their intended victim, and guessing at the size of his pile. When these points were settled to their satisfaction, the business began in earnest. An overpowering hand was dealt to Mr. Poindexter, upon which he made a small bet, and the others passed, with one exception, who "saw him" and went a thousand dollars better. To this he responded with another thousand dollars better, when the gambler replied, "I see your thousand dollars and go thirty thousand better"—for, perceiving that his customer was pretty flush, he did not dare risk a few thousands. Poindexter replied that that was more money than he had, but he would put up his pile, which entitled him to a sight. This the other denied to be the law. "Certainly," said Mr. P., "I always understand that a gentleman has got a right to a show for his money." "Not unless it is stipulated beforehand;" and the gambler appealed to the "gentlemen" present, who sustained him. "Come," said the ruffian, throwing down a well-filled pocketbook, and laying his watch on the table, "I go thirty thousand dollars better, and give you five minutes to raise the money." Poindexter bid him count his money; and there it was, sure enough, in good bills. "Well," said he, rising, "I will see if I can find any friends who will furnish the funds," and he passed into the ladies' cabin, in which was his state room. He lingered some time, and as the hand was nearing the last minute, returned quietly, took his seat, drew a bulky pocketbook from his breast, and laying it upon the table, calmly said: "Sir, I see your thirty thousand dollars and a hundred and twenty thousand dollars better, and give you five minutes to raise the money." It was the turn of the astonished gambler to call for a count, but before Mr. Poindexter got through with the hundred and fifty thousand, he threw down his hand—there being too many spectators to make it safe to raise a row—and, with his companions, went ashore at the next woodyard.—*Mobile Times.*

* * *

THE curiosities of fashion which glitter and flash from throat, ear, wrist and finger,—which adorn the roundly stuffed chignon and sparkle at the taper waist—are the most enduring of all its paraphernalia. There are ten of grandmother's breast-pins to one of grandmother's silks preserved as family relics. Grandmother's diamonds still shine upon the fingers of her pet, while her brocade has long since passed away. But if the present absurdities live as long in the household of our descendants, of what absurdities will we be convicted! Ear-rings all the way from one to six inches in length, dangling upon the shoulders of the fair wearer; necklaces of beetles and gorgeous Indian bugs, not in gold enamel, but just as they come from the jewel-storehouse of nature; arrows, swords, and even miniature rifles, which either pretends to or actually do perform the duty of sustaining some part of the marvellous fabric of hair; gilded butterflies, impossible birds and beasts terrible in their distortions,—what a mountain of evidence our sisters and daughters are piling up against this generation as one in which fancy and fanciful fashion ran wild after the bizarre in ornament! But, then, who shall say that these absurdities do not look marvellously pretty when viewed in connection with the wearers? And will it not be to our credit that the female loveliness of our day was not afraid to carry such a burden?

* * *

THE London *Daily News* presents in tabular form, from official sources, a statement showing that the prices of stocks of twenty-four railroad companies in England, connecting with London, have depreciated within one year, ending on the 19th of December last, £17,137,000, equal to $85,568,000. The depreciation is nearly universal, but one company of the twenty-four showing an increase. Such are the results of the old system of competition, ceaseless extensions and open capital accounts. We have no sufficient data for a like comparison of railroad values in the United States, but a cursory glance at the stock list shows that like causes have produced like results here.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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☞AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D., 1856, and the supplement thereto approved 25th February, 1862, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the mode, and manner and conditions specified in said act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

"I ——— propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D., 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, "I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved securities, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1862, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
January 6th, 1868. 1d

PROPOSALS
FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M. WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January, 1868, the Ohio River Salt Co. to furnish good, seaworthy barges to load the salt.

The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient Tow-boats, Tow the Salt, pay Lock Fees, Wharfage, Watching, Unloading, useful for other purposes, except on Salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky.; Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind. The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 pounds, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Steubenville, O.,
Wellsville, O.,
Bellaire, O.,
Marietta, O.,
Portsmouth, O.,
Ripley, O.,
Cincinnati, O.,
Hannibal, Mo.,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,
Maysville, Ky.,
Covington, Ky.,
Paducah, Ky.,
Smithland, Ky.,
Columbus, Ky.,
Hickman, Ky.,
Madison, Ind.,
Jeffersonville, Ind.,
New Albany, Ind.,
Evansville, Ind.,
Cairo, Ill.,
Alton, Ill.,
Quincy, Ill.,
Memphis, Tenn.,
Nashville, Tenn.

The minimum stage of water that the towboats will be required to run will be when towboats can leave Pomeroy, safely, with tows drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught; the barges to be returned without delay by the party towing to the Salt Co.'s boat yards at Middleport, O.

The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, or to award the towing of Salt from Pomeroy, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., to one party, or award it to the same party who tows to the Southern or Western markets.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec'y.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.

The speedy curative effects of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or billousness.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impared functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
TThs MANAGERS.

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL
WASHING
COMPOUND,
An Entirely New Preparation.
We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.
HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.
With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain
NO LIME,
Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,
NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.
GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.
TThs

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.
5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 200 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

CARPETS.

1867. 1867.
WINTER STOCK.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN,
A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES,
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS
AT COST.
PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OIL CLOTHS
HOLLANDS,
AND
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
RAG CARPETS,
A SPECIALTY.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW GOODS.
Cross & Blackwell's celebrated English Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut, Mushroom and Tomato Catsup, Pure Olive Oil, Boneless Sardines, French Mustard, French Capers, London Club Sauce, Reading and Harvey Sauce, Economy Cider Vinegar, Bollman's Pure Wine Vinegar.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have for sale at the lowest cash rates:
200 hhds Good to Choice N. O. Sugar;
500 bbls Good to Choice N. O. Molasses;
To which the attention of the trade is invited. Will also be receiving freely during the season.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
MWS 70 and 72 Vine street, Cincinnati.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
4,500 LBS. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
850 DOZ. BROOMS;
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER
25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR,
100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.
OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223,
Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap15-eod

NEW ORLEANS
Sugar and Molasses.
We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

SUNDRIES.
20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes; 50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory; 1,000 bush Potatoes; 500 bbls Apples; 15 bbls Hickory Nuts; 20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER..........JASON M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
BOHEMIAN AND LAVA
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED
AND
BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.
MWS

INSURANCE.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 214 LIBERTY STREET. Incorporated July, 1862. The following statement of the Company up to January 1 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:

Capital subscribed			$100,000 00
Amount paid Cash			50,000 00
ASSETS.			
Bonds and Mortgages			$ 94,722 76
Cash in hand of Treasurer			13,519 58
United States 5-20 Stock			11,200 00
Office Fixtures			786 50
Stock due Bills, to approved Names			50,000 00
			$170,228 84
Balance January 1, 1867			$ 51,376 55
Receipts from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.			
Premiums for Fire Risks	$52,089 37		
Interest on Securities	6,720 53		
			$58,809 90
Disbursements during the above time.			
Fire Losses	$11,656 68		
Taxes & Stamps	3,632 79		
Printing, Advertising, Commission, Stationeries, Salary to Fire Marshal and sundry Expenses	3,370 28		
Returned Premiums and re-insurance	1,431 11		
Salaries and office Rents	3,814 75	$25,957 61	$ 34,852 29
			$ 86,228 84
Dividend paid to Stockholders			16,000 00
Balance January 1, 1868			$ 70,228 84

C. HOEVELER, President.
F. L. GROSS, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..........$500,000.
CASH..........175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. A. Caldwell,
John McDevitt,
Geo. A. Berry,
John Atwell,
James Woodburn,
Samuel B. Robison,
R. H. Palmer,
Jas. A. Hutchison,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
R. Wallace,
John B. Canfield,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley,
James Park, Jr.,
W. G. Johnson,
R. F. Jones,
Samuel Rea,
Joshua Rhodes,
Barclay Preston,
S. M. Kier,
John Shipton,
James M. Cooper,
S. Harbaugh,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
John S. Dilworth,
George Bingham,
Wm. A. Rodgers.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips,
John Watt,
John E. Parke,
Frank S. Bissell,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,
Capt. James Miller,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk,
Jas. D. Verner,
C. Hanson Love,
Chas. Arbuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
☞FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.☜
W. W. MARTIN, President,
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
W. W. Martin,
John Brown, Jr.,
John Thompson,
O. H. P. Williams,
A. H. English,
Jas. Lockhart,
Robert Lea,
Joseph Myers,
George Gerst,
John A. Myler,
Jas. L. Graham,
C. C. Boyle.
eod

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick,
James McAuley,
Alexander Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Charles J. Clarke,
William S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
D. Ihmsen,
Joseph Kirkpatrick.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.
LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.
W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.
eod

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1867

RAILROADS.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT
STREET CARS,
Connect with Trains on C. & P. R.R.

Money Fare	12c
Ticket Fare	10c
Trunks	20c
Hand Trunks	10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.
M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1	11:10 a m	2:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.
The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.
JOHN H. MILLER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.
From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	8:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 pm
Pitts & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	5:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Chicago Ex.	6:58 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:28 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9.28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br't'n Acc.	6:58 a m	N. Brt' Acc.	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:58 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:23 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:08 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:30 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 12:10 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 2:15 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 33 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.☜

☞Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Venango City.
Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Road; also, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
On and after MONDAY, December 23d, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City	7:30 a m	12:30 a m
Express to and from Venango City	10:15 p m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accom'n	1:45 p m	11:00 a m
First Soda Works Accom'n	8:35 a m	8:15 a m
Second Soda Works Accom	5:00 p m	2:35 p m
First Armstrong Accom	6:40 a m	
Second Armstrong Accom		6.30 p m

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:55 p. m.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom	8:35 a m	8:15 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's " "	4:10 p m	6:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. S. BRYAN..........JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
NO. 74 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. C. JENKINS.
CHECKERED FRONT,
273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE
GAS COAL COMPANY.
We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 136 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHERS.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET,

MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
E. B. MATTHEWS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools.
Office and Salesrooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 214 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.
eod

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS,
For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.
ALSO,
BLOWER ENGINES,
For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.
Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
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Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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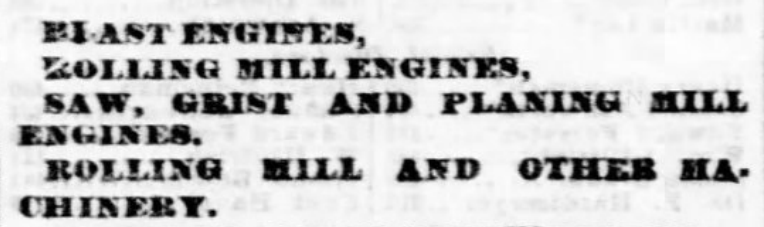
LIVINGSTON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.
Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools.
Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.



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Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

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RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.
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WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.
Founders and Machinists,
IRON CITY WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
☞Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
E. P. STETSON,
(Successor to Everett Stetson),
MANUFACTURER OF
Machine Card Clothing,
Of Every Description,
FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,
WALPOLE, MASS.
An extensive reference given if desired.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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STEEL WORKS,
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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
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(Successors to Wamelink & Barr.)
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Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.
5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON.
BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TEAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS.
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BREECHES,
FIRE BEDS,
ASH PANS,
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SALT PANS,
IRON BRIDGES,
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MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
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☞Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 90 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
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Near the Union R. R. Depot,
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BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotus's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
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FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
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LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.
NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

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Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

The Daily Commercial

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

REDUCTION OF AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Russian Intrigue in Roumania.

DENIAL FROM THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Recognition of Mexico by Italy.

Negotiations of France and Italy.

September Convention to be Displaced.

FRENCH ARMY BILL PASSED.

Warlike Policy of Servia.

Note from France and Austria.

Reduction of Austrian Army.

VIENNA, January 14.—The Government is making preparations to reduce the numbers and expenses of the standing army. The position of Commander-in-Chief is to be abolished, and employment pension of officers in the service to be discontinued.

A Denial

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, official organ of the Imperial Government, denies that there is any truth in the statement that Lord Stanley, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Cabinet here protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

Recognition of Mexican Republic.

FLORENCE, January 14.—Italy is the first of the European powers to recognize the restoration of the Mexican republic by a diplomatic appointment. Senor Scavasso, now Colonel General at Belgrade, has been appointed Minister to the republic of Mexico, and will leave at an early day for the Mexican capital.

The September Convention.

VIENNA, January 14.—The *Debatte*, a journal of semi official character, asserts that the negotiations between France and Italy for a new treaty in regard to Rome to displace the September Convention, have been rapidly progressing and are now nearly concluded.

Prisoners Discharged.

LONDON, January 14.—The employees of the Magnetic Telegraph Office, Belfast, Ireland, recently arrested for alleged Fenianism, were brought up in that city yesterday for examination. Nothing whatever was elicited to sustain the charges against them, and they were accordingly set at liberty.

French Army Bill Passed.

PARIS, Evening, January 14.—In the Corps Legislatif to day, the bill for the organization of the army was finally passed by a vote of 199 to 6.

Joint Note to Servia.

La Liberte says France and Austria have sent a joint note to Servia, censuring that government for the warlike policy, and for the extraordinary military preparations which are being carried on in that country. Lord Stanley, on the part of Great Britain, has also addressed a communication of a similar nature to the Servian government.

Ship Foundered at Sea

LIVERPOOL, January 14, P. M.—The ship Northern Belle, which started from Liverpool November 16th for New York, foundered at sea January 1st. All on board were saved.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, January 14.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Boston, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, January 14.—Consols closed steady at 92⅝@92¾ for money and account; 5-20s 71⅝; Illinois Central, 87⅞; Erie 48½.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 14.—U. S. Bonds 75¾.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 14.—Cotton has been quiet throughout the day, and closed weaker; middling uplands 7⅝@7¾d; middling Orleans 7⅝@7¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market for goods and yarns firm. Provisions—Beef advanced to 117s 6d. Pork 78s. Lard advanced to 50s 3d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 40s. Produce unchanged. Breadstuffs—Corn steady at 35s 3d. Wheat 15s 3d for California white; 14s 3d for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Peas advanced to 47s 3d. Oats 3s 10d. Flour 37s 6d for western. Barley 5s 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, January 14, P. M.—Petroleum heavy and declining; standard white 44f 25c.

BY MAILS.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, arrived. She is the first arrival under the new postal arrangement, and brings a British mail report that the Fenian attempt to destroy the ship-of-war Dougal, in the Mersey, by a torpedo, proves false.

Rumors from Paris as to the relations between France and Italy, are very disquieting. The French journals of all shades of politics, speak in a way to familiarize the public mind with the prospect of war. *La Presse* says the army organization bill was carried by arguments tending to show that war is probable. It was said the Duke of Magenta would not return to Algeria, but remain as a confidential military adviser to the Emperor, and, in the event of war, act as commander-in-chief.

It was reported from Rome that there has been a concentration of Garibaldians at Aquapendente, and Papal reinforcements have been sent to the frontier to repel invasion. France will again not only occupy Rome, but the frontier, in case of another invasion.

CITY MATTERS.

RUNAWAY SMASH-UP.—Two horses attached to a wagon belonging to a countryman, took fright at a locomotive on Liberty street yesterday, and ran off, making a complete wreck of the wagon. They were caught after they had ran several squares. The driver was not hurt.

ALLEGHENY LIGHT GUARDS.—The Allegheny Light Guards have secured Sutton's Hall, in the Diamond, Allegheny, for an armory, and will hereafter hold their meetings at that place, instead of the Soldier's League Rooms, as formerly. The company will meet on Friday evening for business.

SHED BURNED.—The alarm of fire about half-past twelve o'clock this morning from Box No. 63, corner of Penn and Morris streets, was occasioned by the burning of a small frame building on the Soldiers' Hospital grounds on the side of the hill, above the Ninth ward. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but were unable to reach the burning building in time to render any assistance.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A lady named Nichols, a resident of Ohio, dislocated and fractured the bones of her left arm yesterday, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward. She had alighted from a car on the Citizens Passenger Railway, and in her efforts to escape from the passing vehicles, slipped and fell heavily on the curbstone. She was taken into a house in the vicinity, and her injuries attended to.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of the German Fire Insurance Company was held on Monday, when the following gentlemen were chosen: C. Hoevler, Ed. de Barenne, C. Barchfeld, P. Haberman, L. Morganstern, A. Groetzinger, H. E. Writh, Joseph Lang, H. Noegele, George Seybold, John Beckfeld, Anthony Meyer.

NATIONAL CONVENTION G. A. R.—The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States will be held in Philadelphia to-day. Major General A. L. Pearson, of this city, and Major E. A. Montooth, Commandant of the District of Allegheny county, the delegates for the Western District of Pennsylvania, left the city yesterday to attend the Convention.

A LITTLE GIRL GORED BY A STEER.—Yesterday morning a little girl named Eberhardt, while proceeding from her parents residence, on the Butcher's Run Plankroad, to the Third ward Public School, Allegheny, was knocked down by a steer and injured severely. The horns of the animal penetrated her forehead, inflicting a painful wound. Several persons on the street hurried to the child's assistance and drove the steer away as it was about to trample upon her.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The annual election for officers of Valley Forge, No. 2, of Pennsylvania (Iron Boilers' Union) took place at the hall, in Temperanceville, on Saturday, and resulted as follows: Owen McGee, G. I.; J. Russell, G. V.; Recording Secretary, Edward McGuigan; Financial Secretary, Michael Crowley; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick McGuire; Conductor, Richard Flinn; Doorkeeper, Patrick Fitzpatrick; Trustees, P. Foley, J. Smith and P. McGuire.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from box No. 5 at the Eagle Engine House, was occasioned by the burning of a chimney in a house on Liberty street, near Hare's Hotel. The fire department were promptly on the ground, but their services were not required. The Niagara hose carriage, while on its way to the scene of the alarm, broke an axle on Liberty street, which will necessitate its being out of service for a short time.

WEDDING AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, our friend Thomas A. Spence, Esq., was united in marriage to Miss Effie R. Wilson, daughter of James W. Wilson, Esq., of this city, at the Central Presbyterian Church, on Smithfield street, by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., LL. D., the distinguished pastor of that Church. The ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of the friends of the happy couple, and at its close the latter started on a wedding tour to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc. We heartily wish them a prosperous and happy voyage along the stream of life.

MARRIAGE IN JAIL.—George Gibson was committed to the county jail on Monday, by Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, for a hearing on a charge preferred against him by a young woman named Ellen Hannen, who alleged that he had seduced her under promise of marriage, and that he had now failed to make good his promise. Ellen yesterday made a proposition to George to settle the case if he would marry her. George gladly accepted the proposition, and the two were accordingly joined in wedlock. The ceremony took place in jail, and was performed by Esquire Barker, in the presence of a number of persons. After remunerating the magistrate for his services, the couple went on their way rejoicing.

Public Catholic Library.

The second annual meeting of the Public Catholic Library and Reading Room Association was held last night. The reports of the President, Treasurer and Librarian show the Association to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, H. M. Freyvogle; Vice President, G. L. B. Fetterman; Treasurer, Chas. Siebert; Secretary, Paul Dunleey; Directors, Richard Deakers, W. R. Reel, C. F. McKenna, Chas. McGinn; Auditors, James T. Brady, Lawrence Hansen, Patrick Smith.

The Allegheny Election.

The municipal elections of Allegheny were held yesterday. Very little interest was apparently felt in the matter by the citizens, and the vote cast was unusually small. The following is the result:

	Mayor.		Director of Poor.	
	Drum	Schrieber	Murdock	Stuckrath
First ward	309	79	306	69
Second ward	407	192	449	190
Third ward, 1st precinct	294	100	290	103
" " 2d precinct	158	270	154	275
Fourth ward, 1st precinct	315	155	301	148
" " 2d precinct	108	90		
Fifth ward	231	90	185	96
Sixth ward	207	201	142	202
Seventh ward	158	297	9	314
	2,247	1,465	1,837	1,397

Drum's majority over Schrieber, 782. Murdock's majority over Stuckrath, 440.

FIRST WARD.

Republican.	Democrat.
Select Council.	
O. O. Phillips*......300	Walter H. Lowrie......60
S. H. Hartman*......310	
Common Council.	
Joseph Fleming*......304	James Carson......24
Alex. Hanna*......285	Samuel Bradley......64
Chas. Cutler*......262	Adam Bepler......51
Wm. H. Brown*......301	Wm. Walfendale......54
	Michael Fisher, I D......64
School Directors.	
Robert Young*......312	James O'Hanlon......54
Moses Borland*......315	
Assessor.	
Wm. Thompson*......312	
Judge of Elections.	
Samuel Thompson*......307	Thomas R. Johnston......59
Inspectors.	
John Morrow*......156	Wm. Shizer......58
Thomas Hanna*......112	
Return Inspectors.	
Joseph T. Johnston*......176	Wm. Bradley......50
James Sullenburg*......91	
Aldermen.	
A. Bailey*......143	
Samuel Dyer......125	
Joseph Justice......53	
James Brown......20	
Robert Pitcairn......23	

SECOND WARD.

Select Council.	
George D. Riddle*......451	John T. Stockdale......154
Common Council.	
Wm. Dunham......470	
William Tate, Jr......458	
James Reed......470	
Joseph McDonald......459	

THIRD WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Republican.	Democrat.
Select Council.	
James McBrier*......258	L. Stern......104
Common Council.	
Samuel Hastings......276	William Miller......94
George F. Comley*......295	C. P. Whiston*......117
Robert J. Grier*......249	Jacob Hockuley*......11
N. Voeghtly, Jr*......270	Joseph Zinkard......36
School Directors.	
James Thorn*......296	John Swan......104
C. C. Boyle*......289	Joseph Kopp......93
Assessor.	
R. R. Ray*......260	P. F. McNally......124
Judge of Elections.	
Wm Boyd*......292	Joseph H. Davis......84
Inspector.	
A J Penticost*......228	James Ray......84
Return Inspector.	
Arthur Hobson*......122	Henry Charles......83
Constable.	
Peter Bolster*......296	Michael Puhl......83

THIRD WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Republicans.	Democrats.
Select Council.	
James M. Brier......162	L. Stern......258
Common Council.	
Samuel Hastings......179	Wm. Miller......287
Geo F. Comley*......182	C. P. Whiston*......318
Robt. J. Grier......164	Jacob Hockuy*......335
N. Voeghtly*......201	Joseph Zinkard......234
School Directors.	
James Thorn......181	John Swann......219
C. C. Boyle......168	Joseph Kopp......250

FOURTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Regular.	Opposition.
Select Council.	
J C Patterson......315	Thos A Armstrong......113
Common Council.	
John S Slagle......312	Hugh McNeil, Ind......315
John Morrow......344	Arthur Donnelly, D......151
Robert M Blair......438	C Kopp......137
John Stokes......148	
School Directors.	
Thos McCance......312	Robert Means, D......114
R C Loomis......313	Benj Lutton......114
Assessor.	
James T. Sample......181	Jas. Graham, Ind......277
	J. R. Sankey, D......18
Constable.	
Wm. Hobson......338	J. J. Poland......60

FIFTH WARD.

Republicans.	Citizens.
Select Council.	
George Reiter*......288	Guy Freeborne......55
A. Patterson*......260	John Mussler......69
George Black*......225	George W. Motheral......139
Common Council.	
M. G. Clark*......241	William Hall......109
J. P. Kennedy*......222	Alexander McGilvery......41
James H. Lindsay*......271	W. W. Alexander......96
R. T. White*......276	James Howard......97
School Directors.	
John E. Parker*......331	Joseph Walton......326
Joseph Walton*......326	John E. Parker......331
N. McClinton*......286	Samuel McCune......165
C. B. Shea*......223	Edwin Johnson......98
E. F. Crowther*......244	N. McClinton......280
Hobart Lee......203	Frederick Braun......47
J. Gallagher......100	
Alderman.	
S. Bulford*......309	Peter Bates......58
Isaac Stewart......286	
Assessor.	
Henry Paulus*......219	John Pace......112
Judge of Elections.	
Wm. J. Caughey*......233	Robert Bailey......93
Inspector of Elections.	
E. J. Wilkins*......235	W. A. Campbell*......91
Return Inspector.	
Geo. W. Reynolds*......225	Samuel Reynolds*......90
Constable.	
John Irwin*......328	No opposition.

SIXTH WARD.

Republican.	Citizens.
Select Council.	
Fred. Gwinner......374	Fred. Gwinner*......374
Jos. Kirkpatrick......195	Henry Faulkner*......235
Chas A. Hotchkiss......174	Wm. Motheral*......208
Common Council.	
Henry Warner*......205	John Mayer*......229
John C. Harper......178	Wm Logan......190
M. A. Barnes......197	Wm. Kunkle*......199
R. H. Knox......146	Elias Richardson*......202
School Directors.	
J. P. Knox......185	John Strasser......198
T. H. Gibson......185	John Chadwick*......229
John P. Richey*......203	Dr. J. H. Grouard*......202
W. F. Trimble*......203	Wm. Mussler*......112
John McCallen......200	John B. Chambers......195
Wm. Cunningham......195	C. W. Kimball*......201
Judges of Election.	
C. A. Hall......199	H. J. Hollar......198
Inspector.	
John H. Trimble*......209	Peter Geig......193
Return Inspectors.	
Robert Christian......218	A Dill......188
Assessor.	
Wm. Cunningham*......192	Charles Pugh*......213
Constable.	
Sanford J. Christ*......220	John Cottee......174

SEVENTH WARD.

Regular.	Citizens.
Select Council.	
G. Wattach*......320	Fred. Hanny......178
Wm. A. Reed*......324	Jas. C. McCormack......175
A. Wiese*......315	Richard Danver......172
Common Council.	
Henry Geyer*......308	H. C. Reineman......183
J. R. Eyster*......321	J. F. Scharnke......176
Geo. Oter*......322	Jos. Dierstein......168
Martin Ley*......330	S. Ashworth......174
School Directors.	
Henry Rieneman*......430	Henry Reineman......430
Samuel Ashworth*......434	Samuel Ashworth......434
Edward Forester*......435	Edward Forester......435
Wm. Hillirich*......433	W. Hillirich......433
Simon Brahm*......433	Simon Brahm......433
Dr. F. Hardtmeyer*......312	Fred Haney......179
Assessor.	
Joseph Lofink......319	J. Meyerhafer......177
Assistant Assessors.	
John Metz*......318	Christ. Ketmer......179
Jacob Baldinger*......315	Adam Mangold......180
Alderman.	
B. Renter*......325	H Zoller, Sr......170
Judge of Elections.	
V. Stier*......313	John Gast, Sr......178
Inspectors.	
August Freund*......318	Christian Anton*......177
Return Inspectors.	
Casper Rahm*......319	Sebastian Zang*......176
Constable.	
John Seubler*......324	S. Wichline......171

Sales of Real Estate.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of the Recorder, C. Snively, Esq., January 13th, 1868:

Wm. P. Gilbert to Elizabeth Baughman; lot Braddock borough, 22 by 133 feet	$ 500
J. H. Dalzell to Alice J. Tindle; lot in Pittsburgh, 46½ feet on Penn street, by 160 feet to an alley; also, lot adjacent, 6 inches on Penn street by 160 feet; with buildings	5,000
Wm. M. Darlington to Gilbert Mauh; lot in Third ward, Pittsburgh; 27 feet on Third street by 127 feet to Long alley	1,485
Mary J. Phillips to John Knorr; lot in East Birmingham; 50 feet on Harcum alley by 40 feet	1,200
Thomas Norman to James McMurdy; lot in East Deer township, 156 perches (with reservation of coal); buildings, etc	200
John B. Garret to Ann Brannon; lot in Allegheny, 15 feet on Beaver street by 100 feet	2,300
J. F. Havekotte et. al. to Fred. Beckert; lot in Fourth ward, Allegheny, 84½ feet front on Ohio street by 65 feet deep	5,000
Rachael Hawkins to John A. Ferris; lot in Chartiers township, 20 feet on Steubenville pike by 120 feet to Elliot street, with buildings	700
O. H. P. Williams and George E. Brewer to Jacob A. Forang and George R. Riddle; 39 lots in Allegheny, (formerly Manchester,) reserve tract, called "Mount Emmett," with buildings, improvement, etc	18,000
Charles Purvell to John F. Seville; lot in Ross township, containing 10 acres, 2 rods and 20 perches, buildings, etc	6,500
J. F. Walker to Christopher Baker; lot in McKeesport, 60 feet on Market street by 140 feet; buildings, etc	3,000
Christopher Baker to John Maurer; lot in Versailles township; 30 acres and 15 perches; buildings, etc	3,650
Joseph H. Dulles to John Engel; lot in Manchester, 22 feet in Franklin street, by 129½ feet to an alley; improved	800
John Alexander to Thos. W. Jone; two lots in Temperanceville, 50 feet on Elliott street by 140 feet; buildings, etc	800
Agnes M. Mahen to W. J. Graham et. al.; nine lots in Pitt township, 249½ feet on Center avenue by 214 feet	3,866
Conrad Genter to Geo. Moore; lot in Pitt township, 20 feet on Bedford street by 50 feet; buildings, etc	300
Wm. Holmes to Edwin Holmes; lot in Oakland, 40 feet on Craig street by 140 feet	800

ORPHANS' FAIR.—At the Orphans' Fair, last night, the voting on the different articles at the close of the polls stood as follows: On the gold-headed cane, for Manager of the Orphan Asylum: James McCabe, 1,213; Terrence Campbell, 1,165; Chas. Maglun, 510; W. H. Reel, 374; John McKeon, 202; M. C. Kane, 182. On pitcher and goblets for best natured man: Francis Connolly, 382; Wm. J. Anderson, 139; Sheriff Cluley, 48; John H. Hare, 39; Geo. H. Keyser, 330. On tea set for best lady friend of orphans: Mrs. Strain, 645; Mrs. Savage, 558; Miss Harris, 318. The contest for the pitcher and goblets and tea set will close positively to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The Managers of the Fair have procured a massive gold-headed cane, which they will present this evening to Mr. P. C. Duffy, in consideration of the large vote he polled in the recent contest for the gold-headed cane for the most popular young man, which was awarded to Mr. C. F. McKenna.

NIAGARA FIRE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Niagara Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, held at their hall last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, A. J. Cupples; Vice President, Samuel O'Brien; Secretary, Thomas J. Irwin; Treasurer, Joseph Irwin; Captain, John Porter; First Lieutenant, Wm. McClelland; Second Lieutenant, James Johnston; First Hose Director, Samuel Fulton; Second Hose Director, David Williams; Third Hose Director, David Thompson; Fourth Hose Director, John Wagner; Hose Engineers, Joseph Kaye and Thomas McKenna; Axemen, Daniel Byers, John Steel and Wm. Morton; Board of Directors, Joseph Irwin, David Wilson and John Cregan; Delegate to the Firemen's Association Joseph Irwin.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Mrs. Waller appeared for the second time as "Elizabeth," before an appreciative audience. This play is a valuable addition to her excellent repertoire. To-night Mrs. Waller will give her wonderful impersonation of "Meg Merrilies," in which she is without a rival on the American stage. She will have a good support. Manager Canning, with characteristic kindness of heart has given the use of the opera House this afternoon, for a benefit to the widow of the late H. M. Fitzgerald. An attractive entertainment will be provided, and as the object is a most commendable one, the house should be filled.

UNDINE.—Expectation is on tip-toe relative to the presentation of the spectacle Undine at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. The famous Viennoise ballet troupe, selected by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, will positively appear, and as the members composing it are represented to be more beautiful, more skilled in dancing and more attractive in every respect than any ballet troupe ever brought to this country, a superior entertainment may be anticipated. We have not the space in which to mention the names of the premier danseuses or to refer to the attractive dances in which they appear. It will be well to secure seats in advance, which may be done to-morrow morning, as the sale will then commence. Mr. John M. Burke, now attached to Crosby's Opera House, is in the city, carrying out Mr. Hess's arrangements for the presentation of Undine.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Association—Interesting Reports of the Condition of the Library—Election of Officers for 1868.

The twentieth annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, of Pittsburgh, was held last evening in the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. The President, John R. McCune, Esq., presided, and A. H. Lane, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Association were read and approved.

The annual report of the President was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The year just closed has not been marked by any event of unusual importance, and your Board of Directors in rendering an account of their stewardship, are unable to report a rapid growth in the number of members, or specify any other evidence of greatly increased prosperity. Yet there are many causes for encouragement. The Association is entirely exempt from debt; the number of active members is larger than at any previous period, and it is silently and unostentatiously accomplishing the purpose of its founders.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's report herewith submitted shows that the entire receipts for the year have been	$4,427 57
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1867	788 76
	$5,216 33
The expenditures for all purposes during the year have been	5,014 55
Leaving a balance in the treasury of	$201 78

The receipts for the past year have been $866 78 less than those of the year 1866, owing to the less favorable exhibit made by the Lecture Committee.

The Librarian furnishes the following statement of the transactions in his department for the year 1867:

MEMBERSHIP.

Present number of active members	750
Life Members	27
Honorary members	6
Total membership	784
Number last year	756
Increase	28

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in Library, January 1, 1867		7,754
Volumes bought during the year	289	
Volumes added by binding periodicals	24	
Volumes donated	140	453
Present number of volumes in Library		8,207

CIRCULATION.

	Volumes.
Circulation during the year 1867	21,360
Circulation during the year 1866	21,600
Showing a decrease of	240

This result has been owing entirely to the small number of new books added during the year compared with the additions during 1866. The expense of refurnishing the library and reading room, together with the cost of printing a new catalogue left but a small amount for the purchase of books. The circulation, however, has been much larger than during any year previous to 1866.

LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee report through J. B. Scott, Esq., that seventeen lectures and readings were given in the regular course for the winter of 1866-7, to which holders of season tickets were admitted, said tickets having been sold at three dollars each, and entitled holders thereof to privileges similar to those of previous years. Although the number of lectures in the regular course was unusually large it was considered advisable, under all the circumstances, to have a supplemental series. Consequently an extra course of four lectures was given which was expected to be remunerative, but proved otherwise, incurring a loss of about $450. This unfavorable financial result was caused by circumstances which could not possibly have been forseen. The net proceeds of the entire season was $1,506 17.

The Board of Directors take great pleasure in commending the efficiency and general good management of the Lecture Committee. The Association is much indebted to the gentlemen composing that Committee, not only for the important financial aid which they have furnished the Library, but likewise for many opportunities to hear instructive and entertaining public speakers.

The public lectures which, for many years, have been given under our auspices, have always been favorably received and appreciated by our citizens, and may now be regarded as a permanent feature of the Library Association. It is therefore highly important that the management of this department should continue to be entrusted to gentlemen who will not merely regard the pecuniary interests of the Association, but who will ignore the sensational style of declamation and furnish us with mental aliment that will tend to prosper intellectual development and the promotion of sound morals.

In presenting the annual report it has been customary to urge upon members the importance of continued efforts in behalf of the Association, and anything which might now be said in this respect may appear like an oft repeated tale. Nevertheless, your Board cannot refrain from expressing their sense of the importance of the Library. In common with all their predecessors they believe it to occupy a high position in promoting intelligence and diffusing valuable knowledge, and would most heartily urge upon their successors the importance of still greater efforts to increase its attractions and enlarge the numbers of its members.

The necessary expense involved in refurnishing the rooms of the Association and printing the catalogue, during the past year, has precluded the purchase of many new and valuable books which it would have been desirable to add to the Library, and as this extraordinary expenditure will not be necessary for several years to come, it is proper that the Association will have more friends at its disposal and be enabled to purchase more freely.

The experience of the Association seems to indicate that an increase to the Library is the most potent means of increasing the number of members. That if it were possible at once to double the number of volumes in the Library, and thereafter keep pace with the publication of valuable new books, it would not be very difficult to double the present membership.

Many friends have heretofore aided the Association by donations of books, and any one who may hereafter direct their benefactions in this way may rest assured that their donations will not be misapplied or fail to accomplish a good purpose.

In reviewing the history of the Association, we, who cherish its purposes and are interested in its success, regret that it has not made more rapid progress, but being conscious of the purity of its designs, and sensible of the fact that it has already accomplished much good and will continue to make its benign impress upon society, should rather stimulate to renewed exertions on its behalf.

On behalf of the Board,

J. R. McCUNE, President.

PITTSBURGH, January 14th, 1867.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer, R. S. Smith, Esq., was then read by the Secretary, the substance of which is embraced in the President's report, above.

REPORT ACCEPTED.

On motion of Wm. P. Herbert, Esq., the reports of the officers were accepted.

TELLERS APPOINTED.

On motion, Messrs. Henry Holdship, James McH. Reinhart and W. N. Howard, were appointed Tellers to conduct the election for officers.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of the Association to serve for the ensuing year was then held, when the following gentlemen were elected:

President—Joseph Albree.
Vice President—John H. Bailey.
Secretary—A. H. Lane.
Treasurer—R. S. Smith.
Directors—James Collard, W. P. Weyman, W. D. McGowan, J. J. Donnell, D. P. Corwin.
Auditors—Malcolm Hay, J. T. Woods, A. J. Parsons.

BANK ELECTIONS.

Annual Elections for Directors of the Various National Banks of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The annual elections for Directors of the various National Banks of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and also the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, were held yesterday at the banking respective houses. Most of the old Boards were re-elected, but few change being made. The following list of the Directors elected for the several banks, to serve for the ensuing year:

FIRST NATIONAL OF PITTSBURGH.—Jas. Laughlin, Francis G. Bailey, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ralston, Robert S. Hays, John Wilson, Thomas Wightman, William H. Ewing, Alex. Speer.

SECOND NATIONAL OF PITTSBURGH.—G. E. Warner, John Heath, Jacob Painter, Samuel Lewis, Wm. Cooper, Leopold Hellbroner, John D. Thompson, Patrick McCullough, George E. Nieman.

THIRD NATIONAL OF PITTSBURGH.—William E. Schmertz, Samuel H. Hartman, Louis Morganstern, Bateman Goe, August Hartje, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Charles Meyran, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Barchfeld.

FOURTH NATIONAL OF PITTSBURGH.—Thomas Donnelly, N. J. Bigley, R. H. King, James M. Bailey, D. M. Smith, Thomas Smith, T. J. Brereton, John M. Horner, John Mellon.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL OF PITTSBURGH.—J. W. Cook, D. R. Galway, C. C. Hussey, T. S. Blair, R. F. Smyth, Joshua Rhodes, C. W. Batchelor, Reese Owens, Wm. Coleman.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL—George A. Berry, Wm. S. Bissell, John S. Dilworth, D. L. Fahnestock, George S. Head, Springer Harbaugh, William McCreery, Alexander Reynolds, Frank Rahm.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL—Alexander Bradley, William M. Faber, John F. Dravo, John Dunlap, William Vankirk, Samuel M. Kier, William F. McKee, S. B. McElroy, C. B. Shea, J. C. Risher, J. V. McDonald.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL—Samuel Rea, Benjamin F. Jones, Byron H. Painter, George W. Hailman, Barclay Preston, John W. Chalfant, George Black, James I. Bennett, David Richey, Richard C. Gray, J. Neesley McCullough.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL.—James Marshall, John Scott, Samuel George, John McDavitt, William Walker, S. B. Robison, Charles Arbuckle.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL.—Wm. B. Holmes, Wm. Carr, Alex. Gordon, John Holmes, Henry Hays, Edward House, A. U. Howard, H. S. McKee, John Orr, Philip Reymer, C. Yeager, W. H. Smith, B. A. Wolf.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—Alfred Patterson, Wm. Reed, W. S. Haven, Chas. Lockhart, G. W. Cass, James McCandless, William H. Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, William Douglas.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS'.—Henry L. Bollman, Benjamin Rush Bradford, Wilson Cunningham, E. M. Fulton, R. H. Hartley, Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, R. B. Sterling, Chas. A. Wood.

IRON CITY NATIONAL.—James McAuley, Jacob L. Schwartz, John Watt, William Frew, Andrew D. Smith, David Hostetter, Henry Irwin, David Fitzsimmons, Charles J. Clarke, Daniel Euwer, Richard Hays, James Herdman, William Phillips.

UNION NATIONAL.—John R. McCune, Jared M. Brush, Addison Lysle, John Wilson, A. Guckenheimer, Joseph Kirkpatrick, A. G. Cubbage, Wm. Barker, Jr., J. C. Lappe.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL.—James B. Murray, Alex. Nimick, John H. Shoenberger, Harvey Childs, John D. McCord, Mark W. Watson, John Sampson, Thomas M. Howe, David McCandless, Alexander Chambers, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., Thomas J. Hoskinson, William Means.

GERMAN NATIONAL.—A. Groetzinger, Thomas C. Dickson, William Haslage, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Anthony Meyer, Christian Siebert, E. H. Myers, Joseph Keeling.

FIRST NATIONAL OF ALLEGHENY.—T. H. Nevin, C. C. Boyle, R. H. Davis, Arthur Hobson, John Thompson (Allegheny) Wm. Harbaugh, Henry Gerwig, John Dean, R. D. Cochran.

SECOND NATIONAL OF ALLEGHENY.—John Brown, Jr., James Lockhart, Wm. Smith, L. McIntosh, H. McNeill, A. Groetzinger, N. H. Voegtly.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—A. Ackley, Jonathan Gallagher, W. S. Evans, A. Jackson, C. Berner, H. Metzgar, D. McDonald, F. A. Dilworth, W. M. Claney.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, January 14th, 1868.

Present: Messrs. Crawford, Getty, Lowe, McCook, Nobbs, Oldshue, Sergeant, Wilson and Brush, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School and of the Secretary, were read and ordered to be received and filed.

The following bills were read and warrants authorized in payment thereof:

W. Barnes & Co., stoves, pipes, &c., for Colored School	$249 24
Edward Bourne & Bro., gas pipes, Colored School	106 54
Roberts & Sherratt, coal buckets, &c., Colored School	7 25
McElroy & Co., brooms, Colored School	5 50
W G Johnston & Co., stationery, Colored School	19 81
J D Thomas, brushes, Colored School	4 50
W S Haven, printing and binding	47 16
J. R. Weldin & Co., stationery	18 15
Kay & Co., stationery	16 00
Dispatch, advertising	18 00
Chronicle, advertising	1 75
F. C. Negley & Co., coal	27 50
Kim & Schwartz, tin and sheet iron work	11 55
Singerly & Myers, printing	8 00
J. C. Mattern, chemicals	3 83
W. Dilworth, kindling wood	2 00

Mr. McCook presented credentials of Mr. Geo. H. Anderson, as representative to the Central Board of Education from Peebles township.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, referred to a committee of three, said committee to report at next meeting. Messrs. Nobbs, Wilson and McCook appointed committee.

On motion adjourned.

ACCIDENT ON THE PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.—A freight train, consisting of a locomotive and several cars, were thrown from the track on the Pan Handle Railroad yesterday morning, by an obstruction in the vicinity of Crow Creek tunnel, seven miles from the city. The train was not running fast at the time, and consequently not much damage was occasioned by the accident. A gravel train, however, following the freight train at a rapid speed, ran into the rear of the freight cars, smashing them badly. The trains coming east were delayed several hours in consequence of the accident. A party of workmen were sent out and the track cleared.

THE COURTS.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The jury in the case of James McQuade vs. Ward Nicholson, Peter Dressler and Peter Perchment, reported yesterday, found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000, assessed as follows: $333 33 against each of the defendants. Officers Andrew J. Moon and Wm. Gordon, who were included in the information, were not identified, and hence a non-suit was taken as to them.

THE CASE OF JOHN RICHMOND,

The trial of the case of John Richmond against the same defendants, was resumed at the opening of Court. Several additional witnesses were examined, and the facts as elicited clearly identified Messrs. Dressler, Perchment and Nicholson as parties to the outrage upon Richmond. Officers Moon and Gordon were not identified, and no verdict was asked for as against them. Two witnesses were called, Messrs. Nesbit and Linhart, to attack the character of the principal witness for the plaintiff, James McQuade, for truth and veracity. They testified that his character for truth was bad, and that they would not believe him under oath. This was rebutted by the evidence of John Woolslair, who testified that McQuade's character for truth was good. The case was ably argued by Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Moreland for the defendants, and Messrs. Miller and Marshall for the plaintiff. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of seventy-five dollars.

STEAMBOAT CASE.

The case of Hiram G. Kiary vs. Thomas Fox was next taken up. The plaintiff alleged that in November, 1866, he purchased the one-fifth part of the steamer "Hawkeye" from defendant for the sum of two thousand dollars, with the understanding that he should serve as captain of the boat at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. It was further agreed that if at any time plaintiff should be dismissed from service the defendant would purchase his interest in the boat, an agreement which he had failed to fulfill. After the case had been opened, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

RAILROAD CASE.

Reuben Heister vs. Western Transportation Company. Action to recover two thousand dollars, alleged to be due on a contract for work performed on the Pan Handle Railroad.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

OCTOBER LIST.

18. Andrews vs. Western Transportation Company.
19. Smith vs. Bryan.
10. Byram vs. De Knight.

NOVEMBER LIST.

16. James Aull vs. John Wain.
17. Marvin vs. Tarentum Oil, Salt and Coal Company.
18. Hare vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
19. Mcum vs. same.
20. Mooney vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
21. Mary Ann Shaw vs. G. E. Shaw.
22. Alex. Neely vs. James Neely.
23. Eaton, Macrum & Co. vs. James A. Gibson.
27. Oxenhart & Wilds vs. Lucas.
28. Oakland Passenger Railway vs. Lucas.
30. Hileman vs. Magill.
31. Kennedy et al. vs. Schentagh.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The case of Benjamin Rush Bradford vs. James Alexander, occupied the attention of the Court yesterday, and had not been concluded at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

106. Hanna, Hart & Co. vs. Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.
2. Thomas G. Sheep vs. Wm. Reed.
3. Isaac Reeman vs. Nancy Armor's executors.
4. Patrick & Friend vs. Wills & Coyle.
8. James H. Gaier vs. R. Riddle.
14. Wm. T. Robinson vs. Henry Jones and wife.
24. Petrona Oil Co. vs. James Benney, Jr.
25. Cyrus Miller vs. Fuller & Eastman.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The case of Commonwealth vs. Joseph McMullin, indicted for felonious assault and battery on James Miller, was concluded yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The court then sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $100, and undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of four years and six months.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Commonwealth vs. John and Mary Dignam, indictment, larceny and assault and battery. John Dinsmore, the prosecuting witness, testified that the defendants had entered his barn, in Robinson township, at divers times, and stolen therefrom large quantities of hay and grain. He also alleged that he, discovering his loss, went to defendants' house to remonstrate with them, when they attacked him and beat him severely. The jury found John Dignam guilty on both charges, but acquitted his wife. The defendant was then sentenced, for the larceny, to fifteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and for the assault and battery, to three months in the county jail.

CROSS-SUITS.

Thomas Sullivan and Michael Donohue were arraigned on cross-suits for assault and battery. Sullivan was acquitted, but Donohue was convicted and sentenced to pay the costs.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John Eberly was next placed on trial on a charge of malicious mischief. It appears that on the 24th of December last the defendant, who is an old German, called at Frank Gallagher's tavern, in St. Clair township, and asked for accommodations for the night. Mr. Gallagher informed him that his house was full, when he departed. A few minutes afterwards, however, he returned and broke a pane of painted glass in the door, valued at five dollars. After the first witness had been examined the defendant, through his counsel, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

The Rush on McClintock's Carpet House.

Although it adds nothing to the weight of truth to constantly reassert it, yet we would again remind our readers that the Grand Clearance Sale still continues at Oliver McClintock & Co.'s, No. 23 Fifth street, and as a parallel to the truism that "there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught," we cite the fact that there are just as good bargains to be had now, as when they first announced their determination to clear out their stock at prices far below the expectations of the most sanguine believer, that "things are down." And although gold has advanced already eight per cent. during the term of their sale, with no prospect of a decline, they still offer their goods at the low prices first placed upon them, even under the conviction that they cannot now be replaced at the figures at which they are sold. We cannot quit this subject without saying a word to those who desire goods in the carpet line, yet have concluded to wait until Spring, when "they know prices will be down"—and it is this—prices are as low now for that line of goods, as they will be three months hence. The goods can neither be manufactured or imported for less than they are offered, and but little calculation is necessary to convince us that the most rational thing any of our friends could do, who need a Carpet to make home comfortable and warm this wintry weather, would be to immediately purchase one in accordance with their means, at from twenty-five cents a yard upwards, now, when its value is appreciated, and when it can be had as low, and without doubt, lower than the price will be in Spring, when the demand is greatly in excess of the supply.

Deafness, Chronic Catarrh,

Diseases of the eye, throat, lungs and heart, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

For Sale,

A house of six rooms and one acre of ground at Edgewood Station. Also one of nine rooms and a finished attic of three rooms, and four acres and eighteen perches of ground, at the same station. Enquire at 720 Liberty street or on the premises, John Grazier. Several nice building sites at the same place. eod

Another Remarkable and Speedy Recovery.

The following additional testimony to the efficiency of Dr. Aborn's treatment has been handed to us for publication:

I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat and chest and pain in the side, accompanied by a constant cough, for eighteen months. My friends believed that I had the consumption, and acting upon the advice of one of them I applied to Dr. Aborn three weeks ago, and placed myself under his care. I gradually grew better, and am to-day quite restored to health and vigor. The cure has been a remarkable one, and I take pleasure in recommending other sufferers to call at once upon Dr. Aborn. THOS. S. SPEAKMAN,
Lock No. 1, Monongahela River.

Robes and Furs at Auction.

A large consignment of Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Coonskin, Fox and Buffalo Robes, Ladies, Misses and Children's Furs, must be closed immediately. Call and examine at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

The Cry is Still They Come.

We notice that our friend Oppenheimer, No. 83 Wood street, continues to promptly supply the immense demand for Gent's superior furnishing goods. Oppenheimer's stock is the finest west of Philadelphia. Drop in and examine it for yourself. Everything new in furnishing goods and at prices to suit the times. Don't forget the number.

A Beautiful Young Lady

Told her lover never to come and see her again unless he would promise in future to buy her some of the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher. Sold wholesale and retail by John A. Best, Pennsylvania avenue.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. sw

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

IT IS SCARCELY credible how numerous are the cases of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous affections that exist among us. But this state of things need no longer be so, as an antidote will be found in DR. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. The genial influence of this medicine upon the *nerve fluid* is extraordinary. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, 120 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra. eod

MY WIFE'S CHOICE, AND THE WHOLE FAMILY PREFER IT.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. eod

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

You May be Too Late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. Inflammation, or Scirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe.

But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them efficacious as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills are stealing slowly upon the patient.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent. by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Railroad,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 14, 1868.

Discounting was brisker at most of the bank boards to-day, yet generally confined to the offerings from customers. Very little outside paper, as yet, can be accommodated. There is an increase of loanable funds at many of the private banking houses, but they are not supposed to remain idle long, as there is a very active demand kept up for money. Borrowers do not diminish but rather increase. The ruling rates on the outside market are from 1 to 1½ per cent. a month for strictly good paper.

—There was a crowded attendance on McIlwaine's stock sales this evening, attracted by the large list of local securities to be offered. As will be noticed by the report below, they brought good prices, some selling up to unusually high figures. The following comprise a list of the sales and bids:

	Sales.	Bids.
20 shares Iron City	$ 91 50	....
16 shares Mechanics'	82 75	....
50 shares People's	105 75	....
3 shares Tradesmen's	106 00	....
10 shares Second	150 00	....
5 shares Third	125 75	....
5 shares German National	....	148 00
30 shares People's Saving Bank	165 00	....
10 shares Keystone Savings	....	95 00
10 shares Manchester Savings B'k	....	52 00
200 shares Keystone Skating Rink	7 50	....
50 shares Pittsburgh Gas Co	75 75	....
229 shares Allegheny Valley R. R	16 25	....
7 shares Monongahela Nav. Co	47 50	....
50 shares Union Trans. Co	....	57 50
20 shares Central Transportation Sleeping Co	57 50	....
10 shares Pittsburgh Fruit H. Co	....	....
40 shares Monongahela Ins. Co	34 00	....
60 shares Monongahela Ins. Co	33 00	....
20 shares Western Insurance $44	40 25	....
20 shares Western Insurance	40 00	....
40 shares Western Insurance	40 00	....
40 shares Citizens' Insurance $50	41 35	....
10 shares Cash Insurance	....	....
50 shares Superior Iron Co	40 00	....
20 shares P. & A. Telegraph Co	22 00	....
$7,000 Citizens' Passenger R'y 7s	91 50	....
$8,000 Allegheny Val. R. R. 1st bond	91 50	....
$3,000 Allegheny County 5s	74 00	....

—A writer in the *Chronicle* defines the late action of the "Pittsburgh Petroleum Association" to correct a wrong impression that has been formed:

"Mr. Mann, in his speech in the Tack-O'Connor case, and the *Leader* of last Sunday repeats it, states that the 'Petroleum Association' has adopted a resolution that they will not hereafter make sales of oil for future delivery for a longer period than fifteen (15) days. It is not so. If you, or any of your numerous readers, desire to buy 1,000 or 20,000 barrels of oil, to be delivered at any time from date to the 31st of December prox., you can do it as readily now as ever. The only difference between the old and the proposed new custom being that, instead of giving you a whole month's option, the seller will only give you fifteen days. That is, if you buy 1,000 barrels of oil to be delivered next December, you must give the seller the option to deliver it to you between the 1st and 15th, or the 15th and the 30th; the first half, or the last half, as you may elect. But you must elect which half, at the time of making your purchase."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: The activity in monetary circles is still disproportionate to the amount of business prosecuted in general merchandise, but the closeness of the money market during the last two months of 1867, has caused more caution in contracting liabilities, and the money market is working with more ease. Several failures in various branches of trade have occurred during the past week, but most of them were houses of small means, and all of them had their credit too much extended. These have had no material effect upon the money market. The confidence felt in commercial paper has not been weakened, and rates of interest have rather declined than otherwise. The fact is, the great majority of the Cincinnati merchants are sound to the core, probably more so than the merchants of any other city in the country. On Saturday the amount of paper maturing was large, and all, as usual, promptly met with insignificant exceptions. The demand for money was active, and rather more paper was offered in the open market than for some days previously. Rates of interest between bankers and their depositors were steady at 8@10 per cent. First-class paper was taken from outside parties at 12 per cent., and some good names sold as high as 1¼@1½ per cent. per month, but these are exceptional rates for short accommodations. The demand for exchange continued fully equal to the supply, and rates were steady at par@50c prem., buying, and 1-10 prem., selling. There was less shipping of currency, but some lots were sent forward.

—The money market at Chicago, is noticed by the *Tribune* as follows: There is a steady though not pressing demand for money, but as deposits are, comparatively speaking, at a stand still, the market shows no signs of approaching ease. In all quarters it is pronounced close, and some have no hesitation in pronouncing it stringent. Paper is closely scrutinized, but all borrowers who are entitled to any accommodation, experience no difficulty in obtaining it. All other paper is unhesitatingly refused. The bank rate of interest is steady at 10 per cent., but in the open market good paper is purchased at a discount of 1½@2 per cent.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, January 11th:

		Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan.	6	$588,934 44	$146,612 14
"	7	459,478 95	137,886 99
"	8	500,348 08	71,064 27
"	9	344,718 29	58,873 61
"	10	374,350 80	74,644 47
"	11	338,649 42	69,735 05
Totals		$2,022,479 98	$558,498 52

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments, as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109¾; do 1864, 107¾; do 1865, May and November, 108¾; do 1865, January and July, 105¾; U. S. 10-40s, 102¾; May 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s, 105¾; July 7-30s, 105¾; Gold, 141¾; 5-20s, 1867, 105¾.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments to-day:—Gold, 141¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 110; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110; do 1864, 107¾; do 1865, 108¾; U. S. 10-40s, 102¾; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 105¾; June 7-30s 105¾; July do 105¾; December Compounds, 1865, 117¾.

—Gold is higher and buoyant. The present indications are that, shortly, the entire supply will be in the hands of parties holding it for much higher prices. The bill agreed upon by the Reconstruction Committee, and the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton have produced a very uneasy feeling, and are causing a revival of the old disposition to carry balances in the form of gold.

—It is reported from Washington that Senator Sherman and the Finance Commiteee favor a moderate expansion of the currency. It is said, in well informed circles, that within the last few days large amounts of gold have been brought here on account of parties in Washington, which is construed as indicating opinion at the Capital as to the tendency of coming measures in Congress.

—Railway stocks are a little off. The noon quotations were as follows: Michigan Southern, 86½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 100½; Erie, 58½; Chicago and Northwestern, 61¾.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 14, 1868.

The produce and general markets continue very dull, hardly sufficient doing to establish reliable quotations.

The receipts of leading articles of produce per river and rail since our last have been extremely small. We note imports of 770 bbls flour; 101 sacks wheat; barley, 191 sacks; rye, 96 sacks; oats, 214 sacks; butter, 18 pkgs; and bulk meats, (loose) 3,573 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales noted of 20 tons soda ash at 4½c; 12 tons refined at 5c; and 3 tons pearls at 12c ₱ ℔.

LEAD—Sales reported of 100 pigs lead at 10½c ₱ ℔.

APPLES—Prices are nominal, ranging from $3@5 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prices have been drooping, and we quote at 35c, 38@40c ₱ ℔, as to quality.

EGGS—Sales were readily effected at 40c ₱ dozen.

BEANS—Market dull at $3@3 25 ₱ bush for choice small white.

BACON—There is a fair trade doing at 16@16½c for sugar-cured hams; 10½c for shoulders, and 12½c for sides.

DRIED BEEF—We quote dried beef at 19@19½c ₱ ℔.

LARD—We quote lard at 13½c ₱ ℔.

LARD OIL—Extra lard oil No. 1 is quoted at $1 10, and No. 2 at 97c ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—Market dull. We quote Goshen at 18c and Factory at 17c ₱ ℔.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull and overstocked. We quote sales of apples at 7½@8c, and peaches at 10@12c ₱ ℔. Sales noted of 300 ℔s pared peaches at 21c ₱ ℔.

HAY—We quote prime Timothy selling from country wagons at $17@22 ₱ ton. Sales of 22 wagon loads were made at these figures.

POTATOES—We note sales of prime peachblow potatoes at $3 50 ₱ bbl. The receipts are light, and holders are firm at these figures.

SEED—We quote sales of Clover Seed at $7@7 50 and Flax Seed at $2 30 ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—We quote flint hominy at $7 50 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL AND FEED—We quote the Washington Street Mill prices for fresh ground articles as follows: Corn meal $1 30 ₱ bush; chop corn and oats ₱ cwt $2 50; chop corn ₱ cwt $2 50; corn bran ₱ cwt $1 50; barley shorts ₱ cwt $2 75, and barley flour ₱ cwt $4 25.

OATS—Receipts are light and prices have advanced. We note sales of 400 bushels, at depot, at 67c, and from store at 68@70c ₱ bushel.

CORN—We note sales of new ear at $1 00, and new shelled at $1 05 ₱ bushel. Prime old yellow shelled is held at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—Spring barley is in fair demand at $1 70 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—A choice article of Buckwheat Flour is difficult to obtain, and prices are nominal, according to quality. The best article we have seen this season, equal in every respect to the "Fisher brand," was made at the Washington Street Mills, famous for their Corn Meal, now used in every household. The article they are now making is selling readily to our first-class grocers at $5 50 ₱ hundred.

RYE—Prices are nominal, ranging from $1 35@1 40 ₱ bush.

WHEAT—The only sale reported is one car Iowa spring, No. 1, at $2 35 ₱ bush. The millers are buying red winter at $2 55, and white wheat at $2 60@2 65 ₱ bush, as to quality.

FLOUR—Market firmer and dealers are holding for higher prices. At present prices in this market dealers have but little margin to go on Chicago prices and freights. We quote medium grades at $10@10 25; choice spring $11@11 25, and winter at $12 50 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1868.

BUSINESS—The oil market is evidently increasing in firmness, although we have no large sales to record. Sellers refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. There was more inquiry for March and April delivery. The tone of the Eastern dispatches was of a more cheering kind. Dispatches received last evening furnish the following quotations: Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white 22c; standard white 23c; crude 15½c. New York—Prime light straw to white 24½c; standard white 25@25½c, being an advance of one cent per gallon since the previous day; crude sold at 16c. Oil City dispatches quote the market very dull, but prices were unchanged.

In our own market the operations were not large, and holders were evidently firmer in their views.

REFINED OIL—Was held on the spot at 23½c, but only 23c was offered; 23½c was offered for February, and 24c asked; 24c was offered for March, and 24½c asked. The only sale that came under our notice was 1,500 barrels standard white, Philadelphia delivery, on spot, at 23½c ₱ gallon. Prices have evidently touched bottom.

CRUDE OIL—The receipts by rail since our last were 1,244 barrels. The only sales reported were 600 bbls. from tank cars at 7c, and 1,100 barrels, for first water delivery, at 7½c. Spot oil may be set down firm at 7c, and for March and April delivery 7½@7¾c per gallon.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. T. Glass	56	Lockhart & Frew	348
Fisher Bros	480	National Refining Co	330
Forsythe, Bro & Co	30		
Total			1,244

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

B W Morgan & Co, 200 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

J. Benny, Jr., 150 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Phila.

H Koehler & Co, 100 bbls benzole to Waring, King & Co, Philada.

Oil City Oil Report.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 14, 1868.

Prices for crude remain unchanged, ruling steady at $2 25 on broad guage and $2 30@2 35 on Allegheny Valley cars. Business inactive. L.

Oil to Arrive.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

VENANGO CITY, January 14, 1868.

Shipped per Allegheny Valley Railroad this day: D. Kirk, National Refining and Storing Company, 1,344 barrels crude oil.

Chicago Cattle Market.

The receipts of cattle for the past week at Chicago were 3,039 head, and the shipments 1,323 head. The general features of the market during the past week, says the *Tribune*, are substantially the same as those noted in our last weekly review. The weather has been intensely cold, and consequently unfavorable for out-door operations; but notwithstanding this fact, the attendance of buyers has been unusually liberal, and the demand from all quarters has been urgent. The receipts, though exceeding those of last week by nearly 1,000 head, have fallen considerably below the requirements of the trade, and values in consequence have materially depreciated. Advices from the principal Eastern points have been uniformly of a favorable character, and shippers discovering a fair margin upon which to operate, have been actively engaged throughout, hoping to retrieve, as far as possible, the severe losses sustained by them earlier in the season. New York, Buffalo, Albany, Pittsburgh and Cleveland have each been represented, and all suitable offerings have been rapidly absorbed at remunerative prices. Holders of choice smooth steers have experienced no difficulty in realizing at $7 50@7 75, while for something fancy $8 00@8 25 might have been obtained. Of this class, however, more have been offered, and from the fullest information we are able to obtain, we are convinced that the supply of such throughout the country is extremely light. The highest price realized during the week was $7 90 for a lot of 16 head choice State steers, averaging 1,387 ℔s, off cars.

Good to choice butchers stock—embracing smooth fat cows and light fleshy Steers—have also met with a brisk demand to supply the current wants of the local trade, and under a lively competition an advance of 25@35c ₱ 100 ℔s has been established. Several feeders entered an appearance early in the week, but as the prices current were considerably above their views, they withdrew from the market, and we learn of but a few small lots being taken in their interest. It is not reasonable to anticipate any considerable demand for stock cattle at the present high rates, and country shippers will promote their own interests by withholding such until sought after.

Though not entirely satisfactory, the offerings, in point of quality, have been considerably above the average, and to this fact is largely due the improved tone of the market.

On Saturday there was a good local and eastern demand, and the market ruled steady and strong at full prices. The supply was meagre and the pens were cleared early in the day. The following are the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,100 ℔s and upwards	$7 50@7 75
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 ℔s, at	6 75@7 25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100@1,200 ℔s, at	5 75@6 50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 900@1,000 ℔s, at	3 50@4 75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800@1,000 ℔s, at	3 00@4 25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 00@3 75

HOGS—The receipts of live hogs were 52,779 head and the shipments 16,680 head. The market opened with a fair local and shipping demand, and up to Wednesday evening values were well supported. Later, however, owing to the continued liberal arrivals and the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the provision market, packers became shy and cautious, and refused to operate except at a reduction of 25@50c. To this proposition holders turned a deaf ear, and during Thursday and the forenoon of Friday trade was almost at a stand-still. Toward evening of the latter day, however, becoming convinced that only by submitting to lower prices would they be enabled to realize, sellers gave way to the extent of 15@25c, and buyers took hold with some show of interest. The accumulation up to Friday night amounted to some 18,000 head, which, with the fresh receipts on Saturday aggregated some 22,000 head. The opinion was freely expressed at the close of the market Friday evening, that Saturday would witness a further and very material depreciation in values. But buyers were out in force on Saturday and took hold sharp at the closing prices of Friday, and with the exception of 3,000 head—mostly light uneven lots—the pens are cleared of stock. The arrivals show some improvement on those of previous weeks, as regards quality, though the proportion of common, light and medium lots was, by far, too prominent.

The best informed dealers are of the almost unanimous opinion that the great bulk of the Hog crop is now marketed, and that from this date the receipts will steadily diminish. Packers seem anxious for a termination of the packing season, as at present prices there is no profit in cutting. The market closes steady.

The following are the closing prices for this week, compared with those of corresponding date of last year:

	Jan. 11, '68.	Jan. 12, '67.
Prime to choice	$6 50@6 90	$6 00@6 20
Fair to good	6 00@6 35	5 70@5 85
Common to medium	5 25@5 75	5 00@5 50

SHEEP—There has been a more active inquiry for this class of stock, and good to choice grades have met with ready sale at fair prices. Common descriptions have been neglected, and were only saleable at reduced rates. Prices range from $1 75@2 50 for inferior to common; $3 00@5 00 for medium to extra.

IRON MATTERS.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The market for pig is still very dull, says the *Journal*. The shipments for the week amounting to 400 tons, against receipts of 385 tons, of which 225 were from Pittsburgh.

We quote last week's figures, except foundry, which may be set down at least $1 00 ₱ ton:

H. B. Mill at	$41 00@42 00
H. B. Foundry at	44 00@45 00
Car wheel at	63 00

The above are the holders' prices, but purchases can be made at lower figures.

There is little doing in bar iron, the mills both being still idle. Prices unchanged at 4@4½c for common bar. Nails are in moderate request at $5 25 for 10d. The Nail Mill has stopped temporarily, owing to the sudden death of the President of the Company, Captain G. W. Norton.

The machinery for the furnace has arrived and will be set up at once.

All branches of business are very dull.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

The *Republican* of Saturday says the shipments of pig for the past week, on account of the extreme wet weather and muddy condition of the streets, have been but limited. Two hundred tons have been shipped, against 420 tons received by rail. We quote pig dull at

Mill, hot blast	$41 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast	45 00@46 00
Cold blast	60 00@63 00

We hear of no complaint of dullness in manufactured iron. Orders are coming in so as to keep both mills in operation.

Lumber in Chicago.

The Lumbermen's Association report the stock of lumber in the yards at Chicago as follows:

Sawed pine timber and lumber, ft	203,825,833
Hewn timber, ft	2,377,248
Pickets, ft	524,818
Lath, pieces	26,702,250
Cedar posts, pieces	126,774
Sawed shingles, M	39,363
Shaved shingles, M	2,235

Receipts of lumber and shingles for 1866 and 1867 compared:

1867.	
Lumber, ft	861,912,000
Shingles, pcs	431,261,000
1866.	
Lumber, ft	683,782,000
Shingles, pcs	399,038,000
Excess of receipts in 1867 over 1866:	
Lumber, ft	178,130,000
Shingles, pcs	32,223,000

Stock of lumber, January 1 1868, compared with January 1, 1867:

1868.	
Lumber, ft	203,825,833
Shingles, pcs	32,598,000
1867.	
Lumber, ft	167,710,716
Shingles, pcs	47,120,000

Excess of lumber in 1868 over 1867, 36 115,117 ft. Decrease in shingles for same time, 14,522 M pcs.

By comparison of receipts and stocks on hand, of lumber and shingles for the past two years, we find the amount of lumber sold in 1867, exceeds the sales of 1866 one hundred and twenty million feet, and of shingles seventy-three million pieces.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—Tobacco—more offering. Cotton in demand and higher, but supply small and held above the views of buyers. Flour firm but demand entirely local; super $7 50@7 75; extra $9; double extra $10 25@11 50; treble extra to fancy $12 37@13 00. Wheat—no demand except at lower prices, which holders refused to accept. Corn stronger at 91@93c for shelled, 80@86c for ear. Oats dull at 71@75c. Barley firm at $2 10 for choice fall. Rye unchanged at $1 75 for choice. Provisions and lard—only a retail business doing and prices nominally unchanged. Hogs firmer at $6 00@6 60.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Tobacco firm; lugs $5@6 75; common to medium leaf $7@17. Cotton 14@14½c. Flour $7 75@12 50. Wheat $2 40@2 50. Oats 67@68c. Corn 75@80c. Mess pork $21@21 50. Lard 12¾@13c. Bacon shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 12½c; bulk shoulders 8½c; clear sides 11½c. Whisky in bond 28@30c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 14.—Flour quiet and firm; city XX $10 00@10 50; country do $9 50@10 00; X $8 75@9 25. Wheat unsettled and higher, at $2 10 for No. 1, and $2 04 for No. 2. Oats firm at 61½c for No. 2. Corn firmer at 79c for new shelled.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Flour in some demand for shipment. Wheat scarce. Corn quiet; white declined 2c; yellow and mixed western steady. Oats 79c. Bacon active; shoulders 11c; bulk do 9@9½c.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange,
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 141¼@141⅜.

NEW YORK, January 14—P. M.

MONEY.

Market unchanged and demand readily met at 6 per cent. on call, with exceptions at 5 per cent.

STERLING

Dull and drooping at 109½@109¾ for short sight.

GOLD.

Firmer, opening at 142⅛, declined to 141, advanced to 142, fell to 140⅞, and closed at 141¼@141⅜. From 3 to 6 per cent. is paid for carrying.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

More active and ⅛@¼ per cent. better. In the afternoon some speculative lots were unloaded at prices a fraction off, but the market improved again and closed active. Coupons '81, 109⅝@109¾; do '62, 109⅛@109¼; do '64, 107@107¼; do '65, 108⅛@108¼; do new, 105⅝@105¾; do '67, 105⅝@105¾; 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; 7-30s, 105⅞@106.

STOCKS

The railway market was unsettled during the morning, and a fraction off from yesterday. The market subsequently became firm, and closed steady. Canton, 49½@50; Wells's express, 48@48¼; American, 76½@77; Adams, 79½@80; United States 79½@79¾; Merchants', 38¾@39; Quicksilver, 24⅛@24½; Mariposa, 8¼@8½; Pacific Mail, 112⅛@112¼; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅞@38; New York Central, 123⅝@123¾; Erie, 75⅛@75⅜; Hudson, 140⅞@141; Reading, 93⅝@93¾; Ohio Certificates, 30@30½; Wabash, 45@46½; St. Paul, 50⅜@50⅝; do preferred, 65⅛@65½; Michigan Central, 109@109½; Michigan Southern, 86¼@86⅜; Illinois Central, 135⅛@135¼; Pittsburgh, 92⅞@92¾; Toledo, 102½@103; Rock Island, 96⅛@96⅜; Northwestern, 61⅝@61¾; do preferred, 73⅛@73⅜; Fort Wayne, 100⅛@100¼; Missouris, 100¼; old Tennessees, 62½; new, 61.

MINING SHARES

Heavy; New York gold 90@94; Quartz Hill $1 20@1 25; Smith & Parmelee $3 20@3 15; Gregory $5 45; Walkill 53; Davidson 48; United States Petroleum $2 50.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day, $1,602,563; payments, $1,571,319; balance, $98,917,216.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 14, 1868.

FLOUR—Firmer at $9 75@10 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Excited, unsettled and 3@4c higher; $2 12@2 15 for No 1; $2 07@2 11½ for No 2.

CORN—New opened stronger and higher, and closed at 87¼@87¾c; old quiet at 90@91c for No 1, 88c for No 2.

OATS—Opened active and closed tame at 61½@61¾c.

RYE—More active and steady at $1 56@1 56½ for No 1; $1 54@1 56 for No 2.

BARLEY—Firm and quiet at $1 83 for No 1; $1 67 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—More active. Mess pork $20 37½@20 50, cash; $21 for February. Lard firm at 12¼@12½c. Bulk meats more active; rough sides 8¾c; shoulders 7¼c, loose. Sweet pickled hams held at 12c. English meats unchanged. Green meats quiet at 10½c for hams from the block, and 6¾c for shoulders.

DRESSED HOGS—Closed steady at $7 30@8 30, dividing on 200. Live firm at $5 60@5 90 for common; $6 25@7 00 for good to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Active, firm and 20@25c higher, at $6 75@7 25 for good fat steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton a shade easier; sales 3,000 bales at 16¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 5,419 bbls; more active but prices without decided change; sales 8,200 bbls at $8 60@9 10 for superfine State and western; $10@10 90 for extra State; $9 50@12 10 for extra western; $12 75@15 for white wheat extra; $9 90@13 75 for round hoop Ohio; $10 50@12 for common to good St. Louis; $12@16 for good to choice extra do; closing quiet. California drooping; sales 150 sacks at $12@13 50. Rye flour in moderate request; sales 330 barrels at $7 50@9 40. Corn meal in fair demand; sales 750 bbls at $6 15 for western. Whisky quiet and unchanged. No receipts of wheat; dull and heavy; sales 21,000 bush at $2 50 for red Canada; $2 90@3 00 for white Canada; $2 55 for red southern; $2 75@2 85 for white southern; $2 44 for No. 2 spring delivered; $2 85 for amber State; $3 15 for white California. Rye quiet; sales 1,200 bush at $1 68 for southern; $1 73 for State delivered. Barley dull; sales 400 bush State at $1 85. Malt quiet; sales 2,000 bush at $1 84@1 88. Receipts of corn 28,175 bush; corn 1@2c lower; sales 56,000 bush at $1 30@1 34 for new mixed western afloat; $1 35 for old do in store; $1 40@1 41 for do afloat; $1 25@1 35 for new white southern; $1 25@1 26 for new yellow Jersey on dock. Receipts of oats 850 bush; without decided change; sales 45,000 bushels at 87½@87¾c for western in store; 88c buyers' option 30 days. Rice firm. Coffee steady; sales 30,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar quiet; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11½@12½c; 200 bxs Havana at 11½@13c. Molasses steady; sales 250 bbls New Orleans at 78@85c. Petroleum—crude dull at 16½c; refined bonded firm at 25c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and drooping; sales 825 bbls at $21 05@21 15 for western, closing at $21 10 regular; $22 06@22 12 for new do closing at $22 10 regular; $17 25@18 25 for prime; $19 00@19 50 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess, seller March, at $22 38@22 50. Beef firm and active; sales 980 bbls at previous prices; 430 tierces prime mess at $33 50@35 00. Beef hams quiet; sales 21 bbls at $26 00@32 00. Bacon steady; sales 400 boxes at 10½@10¾c for Cumberland cut, 11¼c for short-ribbed, and short-ribbed for February on private terms. Cut meats unchanged; sales 315 packages at 8@9¼c for shoulders, and 12@13c for hams. Dressed hogs steady at 8½@9¼c for Western and 9@9¼c for city. Lard firmer; sales 1,875 bbls at 12½@13¼c; small lots at 13¾c. Butter steady and in good demand at 38@47c for State. Cheese quiet at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; 7,500 bush corn at 9¼d by steamer.

LATEST.—Flour closed nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and slightly in buyers' favor; the further advance in freights materially checks the export demand. Rye dull and drooping. Oats quiet at 87c in store for mixed western. Corn heavy at $1 30@1 31 for new mixed western afloat; and $1 39@1 40 for old mixed western afloat. Pork dull and heavy at $21 10@21 12½ for old mess; $22@22 12½ for new mess, and $22 37½@22 50 for March. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady with a very moderate demand. Lard closed quite firm at 13¼@13⅝c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Flour in rather better demand, but prices have not changed; family, $11@11 50. Wheat dull at $2 58@2 60 for No. 1 red winter. Corn dull at 85@86c for ear, and 90@92c for shelled. Oats close firmer with some speculative demand at 67c, holders asking 68c. Rye dull at $1 60@1 65. Barley in demand; advanced to $1 95@2 05 for fall; $1 75@1 85 for State spring. Cotton firm and active at 15@15½c for middling. Hogs firm and in good demand at $6 50@7 25; gross $7 75@8 50 net: receipts 2,100 head. Provisions firmer; mess pork $20 50@21 00 for new, the latter for inside brands; old held at $20. Bulk meats quiet at 7⅞@9¼c for shoulders and sides. Lard firmer with an active demand for lower grades; sales 500 tierces, chiefly from the interior, at 11¾@12c, and 12c for but. head and prime steam; prime kettle rendered leaf held at 12½@12¾c. Bacon held firmly; shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 11¾@12c; sugar-cured hams 16@17c. Sugar and coffee firmer, but not higher; sugar 13@15c; coffee 20@25½c. New Orleans molasses 85@90c. Linseed oil quiet and unchanged at $1 26. Petroleum steady at 43@45c. Beef cattle dull and 25@50c lower, owing to an increased supply; butchers' $3 50@6 25; shipping $6 75@7 25. Sheep scarce and higher at $3 50@4 75, gross. Gold 140½ buying and 142 selling. Money market unchanged. Exchange dull at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, January 14.—Flour steady; sales of 350 bbls at $10 25@10 50 for city ground spring; $11 for western spring, $12 for amber western, and $14 for white. Rye flour $8 75@8 50. Wheat very dull; asking yesterday's rates. Corn quiet; sales of car lots new at $1 13@1 14, on track; old $1 15, in store; yellow $1 14, on track. Oats nominal. Rye dull and unchanged. Mess pork dull at about $22 for heavy, and $21 for light. Lard firm at 13½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The dry goods market continues inactive, and prices are without particular change. The rapid advance in gold to 142⅛ has a tendency to impart more firmness to the market notwithstanding the extreme inertia.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Flour inactive and without change. Wheat weak; red $2 50@2 58. Corn less active and lower; mixed western $1 27. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 15½c; refined in bond 23c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 14.—Cotton firm and scarce; uplands 15½c. Flour firm. Pork $21 50@22. Bacon dull; clear sides 13c. Lard 13½@14c. Bulk shoulders 8½c; sides 12c. Corn 78@80c. Oats dull and unchanged. Hay $20.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœpathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

MORRIS—JONES—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James D. Wilson, of Calvary Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, January 14, GEORGE W. MORRIS to Miss MOLLIE E. JONES, both of Bellfield.

May our friend George and his beautiful bride, through their future, enter upon each year happy as they enter upon the present, until, amid the shadows of life's evening, they celebrate in the happiest of society, their golden wedding, crowned with all the happiness their many warm friends would allot them.

DIED:

O'CONNOR—On Sunday morning, January 12th, at New Orleans, HERCULES O'CONNOR.

Notice of funeral will be given on arrival of remains.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,
Just out of Smoke and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

ADMINISTRATION. — LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. HARRIET WINEBIDDLE, late of Liberty township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted will make payment to A. H. GROSS, at his office, in East Liberty.

EVALINE GROSS, Administratrix,
A. H. GROSS, Administrator.

Liberty Township, January 4, 1868. M.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 14, 1868.

The steamer McCullough passed down from Pittsburgh to Parkersburg this morning. The Express arrived from Parkersburg and returned again. The Potomac departed for Cincinnati this evening at six o'clock. It has been snowing all day. River six feet three inches and falling. Floating ice not very heavy. Weather moderating and snowing. H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—River falling fast, with ten feet in the canal and eight feet on the falls. Weather foggy; thermometer 35 degrees.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—River rising very fast. Weather warm and cloudy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—Weather much milder, with indications of more snow.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business on the landing was not very active. In the forenoon we had a fall of snow, but in the afternoon the weather moderated. The Parkersburg packet Grey Eagle, Captain Brennan, succeeded in reaching the landing with an excellent trip. She will lay up until we have more water and milder weather, which from present indications, will not be very long. The Dilman, Captain R. Calhoun, left for Nashville with all the freight she could carry on the water.

NAVIGATION suspended to all points.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Three feet six inches.

ALLEGHENY MARKS—Three feet six inches.

THE following boats will leave on the resumption of navigation:

For Cincinnati and Louisville—Kate Robinson, Captain R. Robinson, and New York, Captain H. C. Richmond.

For New Orleans—Leonidas, Captain James Sheddon.

For Zanesville—Julia No. 2, Captain William Coulson.

For Brownsville and Geneva—United States Mail Packets, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The People's Line Packets daily at 5 P. M.

THE steamer Delaware, Capt. Calhoun, left last evening for Nashville with a good trip.

THE steamer Glasgow, Captain Johnson, arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday.

TWENTY-SEVEN feet water in the Cumberland at last accounts.

THE steamer Argosy, Captain Vandergrift, left New Orleans for this port on the 9th.

THE steamer Kenton has the Pittsburgh freight brought to Louisville by the Indiana.

THE steamer W. F. Curtiss is loading at Nashville for Pittsburgh.

THE steamer Charmer, from Evansville, has the following Pittsburgh freight: McBane & Anjer, 356 sacks wheat; Clark & Co., 5,095 sacks corn.

CAPTAIN ABE SMITH has purchased one-half of the steamer Golden Era, at New Orleans, and places her in the Attakapas trade from that city.

THE Selma left New Orleans for Mobile, on her first trip, on the 8th inst., in charge of Captain Thomas Rogers, with George H. Ghrist and John A. Wayne in the office.

NEW PACKET LINE.—The Quincy and St. Louis Packet Company intend putting on a daily line of steamers between Quincy and St. Louis as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

A BARGE containing 5,000 bushels of coal, which was mined near the Blue Lick Springs, on the north fork of the Licking river, in Kentucky, reached Covington on Saturday, being the first coal that ever came down the Licking.

BOATS IN PORT AT CINCINNATI—Abeona, Champion, Dove No. 2, Shamrock, Sam. J. Hale, Anna, G. A. Thompson, John H. Groesbeck, Darling, Clifton, Edinburg, Leonora No. 2 and Magnolia, above the bridge, and Emma Floyd, Great Republic, United States, Nightingale and Wild Duck below.

THE fine packet Camelia, Capt. Wm. Dean, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville on the opening of navigation. The boat has unsurpassed accommodations and in charge of that prince of commanders, Capt. Dean, is certain to be a favorite with passengers and shippers. We welcome Capt. Dean to the hurricane deck of the Camelia.

CAPT. J. T. STOCKDALE'S new Mountain steamer is being hurried to completion. The Captain is taking extra pains and is sparing no expense in fitting out this boat. She will be among the first boats to leave in the spring for the gold regions of Montana and Idaho. Captain Stockdale's experience in boat-building has been large and varied.

THE QUINCY BRIDGE.—An exchange says of the Quincy bridge: "This bridge, when completed, will be the finest structure of the kind in America; over one mile in length; twenty-six piers; will contain nothing but iron and stone in its construction, and will cost $2,000,000. The span of the above bridge, from pier five to six, is nearly completed."

THE *Gate City*, at Keokuk, informs us that a few weeks since two gentlemen of that city successfully waded the Mississippi river at that point, a feat never before accomplished; and on the 4th inst. a steamboat left there for down river ports, another feat probably never before accomplished; two circumstances which are worthy of being chronicled among the remarkable up river incidents of the winter of 1867-8.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The most notable circumstance of Saturday was the arrival of the steamer Great Republic, from New Orleans, with considerable freight for this point and Pittsburgh, the latter to be reshipped. Many persons visited the steamer Saturday evening, but yesterday the crowd was immense. The number of persons who visited the boat during the day is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. She leaves for New Orleans on Tuesday evening.

THE STEAMER GREAT REPUBLIC.—This monster of a steamboat but in everything except her size the most symmetrical, graceful and elegant vessel that ever sat upon water, was the focus of attraction in the city yesterday. She arrived at our wharf, below the bridge, Saturday evening, and all day yesterday, in the fine, dry, but rather cold weather, throngs of people, men, women and children, visited the wonder. All were admitted to her lower and boiler decks, including cabins, who seemed disposed to conduct themselves in a becoming manner, and many thousands were thus gratified.—*Monday's Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Notwithstanding the cold weather, the lower wharf was crowded with people all day yesterday, who flocked down to view the mammoth Great Republic and her gorgeous saloons. Her cabins, guards, decks and gangways were almost impassible during the afternoon; her crew finding it very difficult to discharge the cargo, owing to the endless rush to and fro over her wide stages. She creates as much excitement as when she first visited Cincinnati on her way South. Like old Bourbon, she improves with age. The great Suspension Bridge, the magnificent three-decker United States, and the mammoth Great Republic, with thousands of admirers along shore, altogether, presented an interesting spectacle. Owing to the rapidly receding river the Great Republic returns to New Orleans Tuesday evening, 14th inst.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC AT CINCINNATI.—If we are to take the Cincinnati papers as a criterion, this noble steamer created a great excitement at that place. The number of visitors was estimated as high as fifty thousand. The Cincinnati papers can tell their own story.

The *Enquirer* says: The Great Republic attracted hundreds to the landing, foot of Race street, yesterday, and expressions of admiration for the mammoth and magnificent steamer were heard on all sides. She will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday at five P. M. positively, the rapid decline in the river rendering her departure at that time necessary, in order to get below the falls before the water gets too low. Travelers South will not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity for a most agreeable and pleasant journey down the river. Her officers are all agreeable and courteous gentlemen. Captain W. B. Donaldson commands, with Captain Sam. Barr as Chief Clerk, and St. Clair Thomasson Captain of the Cabin.

SATURDAY'S St. Louis papers say: Ed. Bruen, a well-known mate, and Ben Freeman proposed to the Postoffice Department to take over the mail for $100, and came near getting the contract. They would have gone out with a life-boat containing the mail bags, and provided with planks attached to their feet in a peculiar manner, and when necessary, have dragged the boat over the ice-fields, cakes or floes. This shows to what desperate straits we, living on the banks of the Mississippi, are sometimes brought to for want of a bridge. The Springfield got the mail contract on this occasion. Fears were entertained that the condition of affairs in the harbor would be worse to-day, although the weather had greatly moderated last evening.

MR. REEDER, of the Belle Peoria, arrived yesterday from Madison, where in a few days the boat will be put on the ways to be enlarged. The job is to cost $11,000, which is, we learn, $5,000 less than the sum wanted here. We are sorry that the job could not be done here. We learn that those who enlarged the steamer Lizzie Gill lost $5,000 by the operation.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Mimick & Co, 2 cars pig metal; Bryan & Caughey, 2 do do; J Moorhead 2 do blooms; Shoenberger & Blair, 6 cars iron ore, 2 cars limestone; McKnight & Co, 3 cars iron ore; A W C Kraft, 10 bbls c oil; W H Graff, 28 scks feed, 25 do oats; E Hazleton, 30 empty cracker kegs; Markle, Dixon & Co, 51 scks rags; Foster & Co, 1 printing press and 3 boxes; E B Mathews & Co, 12 doz brooms; B Wolf & Co, 10 do; J Deitch, 10 do do; R Robinson & Co 10 do do; L O Carson, lot castings; J Dunlap 1 box copper; H Riddle 10 doz brooms; Excelsior Coffin Co, 1 coffin; L H Voight, 26 kegs lard, 2 bbls dried peaches; T Hare & Bro, 19 bdls s runners, 1 bdl "bs", 7 bdls staves; H Smith 5 bdls bottles; McHenry & Hood, 10 scks rye; Godfrey & Clark, 24 scks rags; D Wess, 1 box sundries; J A Renshaw, 10 scks bw flour; Kirkpatrick & Heron, 25 bx candles; L J Blanchard, 3 kegs lard, 15 bx soap; J Seibert, 13 bx soap; P Winter, 5 do do; J Woowell & Co, 1 bx files; Pier, Danals & Co, 194 scks barley; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 4 casks iron; J R Lindsay, 1 anvil.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Tappe & Weise, 12 hides; J Woodruff, 2 bxs marble; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 338 rolls paper; J Lockhart 5 doz brooms; Randolph & H, 2 corn shellers; S C McMasters, 1 car hay; Wray & Armstrong, 5 doz brooms; Albert & D, 1 box; G C Rode, 2 bxs soap; R Hay, 1 do do; Ralya & Robertson, 3 cars stoves; J M Hemphill, 1 do do; Owens & Kennedy, 12 doz brooms; R Knox, Jr, 105 bags oats, 72 do rye; H J Murdock, 1 bbl flour.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Bryan & Caughey, 3 cars L S ore; W H Shoenberger & B, 2 do do; Postley, Nelson & Co, 50 bdls s handles; Gee & Son, 9 pkgs marble; A Milliken & Co, 1 bureau; L J Blanchard, 5 kegs c meal, 5 kegs p barley; W H Graff, 18 bbls d apples, 1 do beans; Kirkpatrick & Co, 45 empty cracker bbls; H Riddle, 8 bbls d apples, 65 pkgs oats.

ALLEGHENY STATION—J Baldinger & Co, 13,507 feet lumber; Boggs & Lindsay, 8 pcs marble; Park & Brill, 1 bx; R M Snodgrass, 1 bx drugs; Rose A Ewing, 88 bags rye, 104 do corn, 211 bush meal, 9 bbls do, 2 bbls rye flour; E & C Maguire; 1 bx, 2 bbls; Kennedy & Lathrop, 6 bdls bags; Ortlieb & Co, 5½ doz chairs.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

J Jones, 3 steam boilers; D Chesnut & Co, 9 bales dry hides, 1 do sheep pelts; W D Rinehart, 5 hhds tobacco; E Megraw & Co, 2 do do; A Jacobs, 3 do do; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 bbls flour; A Wallace, 100 bbls flour; J D Dravo, 2 caddies tobacco; Campbell & McConnell & Son, 6 bdls fellows, 12 do spokes, 9 do hubs; Thos Hare & Bro, 6 bdls shafts, 2 do seats; Weldon & Kelley, 2 bxs h ware; C Shultz, 4 doz sieves; J L Conner, 30 doz brooms; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 25 doz sieves; S Musgrove 8 do do; Camp & Frazey, 1 keg lard; J B Weldon & Co, 3 bdls rags; McHenry & Hood, 11 sks rye; Sturgeon & Bros, 3 sks rye; V Hartman, 12 sks corn; H Gerwig & Co, 20 bxs soap, 5 do candles; J Ryan, 1 sk flour, M Steele & Son, 179 sks corn.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

W McKee & Co, 70 sks wheat; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 1 bx g ware; Markle, Dickson & Co, 8 bdls paper, 88 do w do; John Hall & Co, 1 car lumber; Shomaker & Lang, 2 kegs nails; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 6 kegs washers; W H Semple, 1 car tan bark; Loppy & Weise, do do; Page, Zollers & Duff, 1 car sand; Arbuckle & Co, 3 bbls sugar; Kingland & Morang, 4 caps, 2 drays; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 3 bdls rope; W F Armstrong, 137 bdls sheet iron.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Brickell & Co, 112 kegs nails, 100 bars, 20 bdls iron, 20 pcs castings; Jos Horn & Co, 1 bx mdse; J C Cuddy, 3 bxs butter, 3 do poultry, John Hoffman, 3 calves; J Hitty, 1 bx poultry, 5 bxs butter; H Riddle, 12 sks rye; J Woodwell & Co, 2 bxs h ware, 12 anvils, 12 bars steel, 12 bdls do; Scott & Glsal, 76 sks oats, 42 do oats, 52 sks corn; Monongahela House, 10 pkgs marketing; White, Bro & Co, 1 coil rope; Stewart & Co, 27 sks do; H Woodsides, 1 car pig iron; Briggs & McIntire, 1 car scrap iron and rope, Adams & Austin, 17 bales hay; J Hazlett, 50 sks oats; Hall & Speer, 8 pillows; various owners, 3 cars marketing.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER GREY EAGLE.

Thos Michell, 14 sks corn, 201 do white; Lyon, Shoole & Co, 140 sks yellow corn meal, 2 bbls oil; J Irwin & Co, 20 caboys; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 5 bbls oil; South & Allen, 60 oil bbls.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.
49 PITTSBURGH.

AUCTION SALES.

AT NOS. 55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Saturday, January 18th, 1868.

On SATURDAY, January 18th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., will be sold by auction on the premises, that very desirably located two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 81 Isabella street, Allegheny city, containing eight rooms, bath room and finished attic, with hall and vestibule; paper painting and graining in excellent condition. Gas, hot and cold water throughout the house; cellar under the entire building. The Lot fronts on Isabella street 20⅝ feet, extending back 100 feet to a 20 foot (paved) alley. This property should command the attention of business men as well as capitalists, on account of the convenience to the city, being only ten minutes' walk from the Pittsburgh Postoffice. Terms easy.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
Auctioneers,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1868. 1868.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN......CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON,
ELECTOR......CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS,
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE,
AGENT.
R. R. ABRAMS,
GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville, Pa.

Wheeling and Matamoras.

Regular Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Matamoras Packet.

LEAVES PITTSBURGH EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY—11 O'CLOCK A. M.

The fine side-wheel packet INGOMAR, THOMPSON, Master, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

1868. 1868.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. McCULLOUGH......GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI......J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE......C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, January 15—4 P. M.

The splendid steamer KATE ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, 15th—4 P. M.

The fine passenger steamer NEW YORK, H. C. RICHMOND, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Nashville.

For Nashville.

ON OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The splendid passenger steamer CAMELIA, Capt. WM. DEAN, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THURSDAY, January 16, 1868.

The splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, JAMES SHEDDEN, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis.

Regular Packet for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH INST.—5 P. M.

The elegant passenger steamer MESSENGER, Captain JESSE DEAN, Clerk C. E. BIDDLE, is loading at foot of Market street, and will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
CHAS. BARNES & COLLINS,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1868. 1868.

NORTHERN LINE,
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents,
R. C. GRAY.

FOR SALE.

THE HULL AND CABIN

Of the steamer LUELLA, now lying at the Pittsburgh Wharf. Hull 158 feet length, 3 feet 9 inches depth, and 26 feet beam. Will be well adapted for a Wharf Boat. Apply to H. K. HAZLITT, or
EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE.

JAS. H. HOLMES,
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,
OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE
Superior to All Others.

BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.

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